river of the vehicle drove off without waiting to ascertain the extent of the damage he had caused.

—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the money box belonging to Cottage Grove avenue car No. 68, together with the contents, amounting to about $40, was stolen. The theft was committed at the corner of the alley between Randolph and Lake streets. An officer saw two men running away, one of whom carried a case of some kind, but as he had received no notification of the robbery, he did not feel authorized to stop them.

—Tooley Mace, cousin of Jem Mace, the prize fighter, arrived in this city from Detroit yesterday morning. He states that arrangements have been completed for the mill between his relative and O'Baldwin, and that it will take place this week, without fail, in Canada, within a short distance of Detroit. A competent referee has been agreed upon, and the stakeholder, Ald. McMullen, of Philadelphia, will be on the ground.

—A burglar or two might have been captured last night had it not been for the folly of the proprietor of the clothing store No. [illegible] West Madison street. Some time during the evening thieves effected an entrance under the store, and sawed out a small piece of the flooring about eighteen inches square. They crawled through this opening into the store, and stole whatever currency there was in the money drawer. The owner of the place entered shortly afterward, and, upon discovering his loss, lit up the store, and thus scared away the burglars, whose evident intention was to come back later at night and carry off a large quantity of clothing. Had the proprietor left the store dark, and reported his discovery to the police, an officer could have been detailed to watch for the burglars, and the chances are they would have been caught.

—At noon, yesterday, it was reported to the officers in charge of the Twenty-second Street Police Station that a man was lying in a ditch a short distance south of Egan avenue, who was apparently suffering from severe injuries. A policeman was sent to the place indicated, and from his report the following is gathered: James Brennahan, an employe at Hutchinson's packing-house, while walking along the track of the Michigan Southern Railroad, was partially intoxicated, was struck by a passing engine, and thrown into a ditch at the side of the track. His spinal column was broken by the shock. The accident occurred south of Egan avenue, and outside of the city limits, where the police do not travel. The injured man lay in the ditch from midnight on Saturday until 12 o'clock yesterday. He was conveyed to his boarding-house near the Boomer Bridge Works, by the police, and a doctor summoned to attend him. His recovery is deemed impossible.

MURDER AND LYNCH-LAW.

A Man Kills His Wife, and Is Shot by a Mob.

Memphis (Aug. 26) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

G. W. Martin, of Ripley County, Tenn., who was arrested a few days ago on suspicion of murdering his wife and then throwing her body into a pond, was taken out of jail on Sunday night by twenty armed men, who conducted him to a place a few rods from the jail, where twelve charges of buckshot from so many guns were emptied into his body. Mrs. Martin was the widow of Judge William J. Rogers, a prominent lawyer of Lonoke, Ark., a small station about forty miles this side of Little Rock. The Judge died about three years ago and left his wife considerable real estate and some money. After her husband's death Mrs. Rodgers opened a boarding-house, and with the profits of this business and the revenue received from several improved lots in Lonoke, she was placed in easy financial circumstances.

In June last a respectable-looking man arrived in Lonoke, and went to board with Mrs. Rogers. He gave the name of G. W. Majors, and represented himself as a widower, whose wife had died some three years previous. Majors made a direct attack upon the heart of his boarding mistress. His suit was favored, and on the 4th of July they were married. Then Majors began talking of his plantation in West Tennessee. He said that he owned one of the finest tracts of land in Lauderdale County, and that he had rented it to some black men, who were raising a crop. Yielding finally to his importunities, his wife agreed to sell her property and remove with him to his plantation. A few of the lots were sold, realizing about $1,000 in cash, which Majors took charge of, while the remainder were rented out on long leases. On the 17th of July the two set out for Tennessee. They travelled in a two-horse wagon, in which was also stored a large quantity of the lady's wearing apparel, together with bedding of various kinds.

Proceeding through Brinkley, Ark., they stopped one day with Mr. John V. Dye, a brother of Mrs. Martin. Thence they moved in a northeasterly direction, crossing the Mississippi at Fulton, and then by the old military road to Jenning's pond. Just before reaching the pond the wagon broke down, and was noticed by a gentleman passing, and the man mounted one horse while his wife rode the other. This was the evening of the 17th inst. Nothing more was seen of the woman until the following Tuesday week, when her body was found floating in the pond with a bullet hole through the brain, and another through the arm. A hurried inquest was held and the body buried. A week later it was resurrected, and a close examination showed that a murder had been committed.

The morning after Major's wagon had broken down William J. Martin arrived at the house of his father-in-law, Mr. G. W. Farrell, who lives about a mile and a half from where the accident occurred. Martin had a quantity of ladies' wearing apparel and bedding, which he said had belonged to a former wife. He also had two fine gold watches and chains, one a gentleman's and the other a lady's. These he said he had purchased in Kentucky. The lady's watch, which he presented to his wife, bore the inscription, "W. J. Rodgers, to his wife, Emily." Attached to the chain was a Mark Master stone (Masonic emblem), inscribed with the initials "W. J. R." The initials he filed off, and substituted his own of "W. J. M." Martin had left his home in April with the avowed intention of going to Kentucky, and when he returned he only spoke of having visited that state.

Last Monday, when the body of the murdered woman was resurrected, papers were found on her person bearing the name of W. J. Rogers. A gentleman was also found who remembered of having seen Martin riding in a wagon with a woman whose dress corresponded to that on the body. This, with the inscription on the watch worn by Mrs. Martin, caused suspicion to attach to Martin, and he was accordingly arrested. When first arrested he showed great uneasiness, and strongly protested his innocence. He told an altogether different story to the authorities from the one with which he had entertained his wife.

He said that while absent he had visited Kentucky and then Arkansas, where he had met Mrs. Rodgers. The latter had accompanied him to Lauderdale County as his wife, but he denied having married her. About a day before he reached home, himself and Mrs. Rodgers were overtaken by a strange man. When the wagon broke down Mrs. Rodgers left him and went with the stranger, whose name or place of residence he did not learn. That, he said, was the last he saw of Mrs. Rodgers, whose watches and clothing he had purchased of her.

When searched, however, there was found in his pocketbook a note for $300, drawn by a citizen of Lonoke, payable to G. W. Majors and wife. He could give no satisfactory explanation of this, but merely said that he didn't know anything about it. A photograph was taken of him, and yesterday it was recognized by Mr. Dye as a correct likeness of the man who had married his sister under the name of Majors.

Last Tuesday Martin was taken before Justices Thompson and Herren, of Ripley, and after an examination was committed to jail, without bail, to await his trial before the Criminal Court in October. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, however, were so incensed at the foul murder that they could not wait for the slow process of the law. They determined to take the law into their own hands, and accordingly on Sunday night twenty armed men besieged the jail and demanded that the prisoner be brought out. The jailer saw at once that it would be folly to resist. A portion of the armed men entered the jail and dragged Martin out. He was taken to a spot a few rods distant, where he was confronted by his executioners. He was given time to say his prayers and make a confession, and then twelve muskets were raised and aimed at his heart. At the word the guns were discharged, and Martin fell dead, with twelve charges of buckshot in his body.

Martin first arrived in Lauderdale County on Jan. 1, 1870. In the September following he married a daughter of Mr. G. W. Farrell, a well-to-do planter, living near Jennings Point. He gave the name of W. J. Martin, and said he was from Kentucky, but beyond this word nothing is known of him.

Fearful Storm in Morgan County, Ill.

Jacksonville, Ill. (Aug. 29) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

The results of the tornado which burst upon this city last evening were terrible. From various parts of the county I hear of the greatest damage done the growing corn, fencing and light buildings. The winter fruit, with which the trees were so heavily laden, seems to have been entirely destroyed, not a single orchard in the path of the storm, so far as I can hear, escaping. The venerable and highly prized shade and fruit trees destroyed are too numerous to mention.

The regular passenger train on the Jacksonville, Northwestern & Southeastern Railroad, due here at 8 o'clock last evening, met with an accident, in consequence of the storm at Woodland Station, some ten miles from the city, which nothing but a miracle prevented from resulting in the loss of life. The tornado, at the point mentioned, had forced a heavy freight car from a side track on to the main track, and this obstruction was not there by the passenger train when it came along. The collision was terrific, "ditching" the locomotive and throwing several cars from the track, some of them being considerably damaged.

The storm came from the west, but gradually veered round to the north, when a perfect whirlwind, accompanied by rain and the fiercest thunder and lightning, set in. Its duration was not over half an hour, and does not seem to have extended beyond a radius of twelve or fifteen miles from Jacksonville. I am informed by many of the oldest residents of the county that it was the severest storm ever experienced here.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 2.—River—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Canal boats Aurora, Mentor, and Nautilus, with lumber, and Ontario, light, all dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Mentor, light; Nautilus, with lumber, for Peru; barge No. 4, with lumber, for LaSalle.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 21.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, September 3, 1872.

Pere Hyacinthe prints a long letter in the *Paris Temps*, announcing and defending his approaching marriage.

Charles O'Conor has informed the leader of the Louisville Convention, by letter, that he will not accept a nomination from that crowd for the Presidency.

The monthly electioneering document, just issued by the Treasury Department, figures up a reduction of ten millions in the public debt since Aug. 1.

Despatches from General Pope's headquarters deny the report of the Indian raid on a Government train between Carson and Fort Lyon.

Attorney General Williams authorizes the announcement that he will not under any circumstances be a candidate for the United States Senatorship before the next Legislature of Oregon.

Duncan, the Great, boasted yesterday that he had been offered half a million dollars by the Greeley party to break up the Straight-Out Convention, collected by himself and the Grantites at Louisville. What must have been the actual price paid by the office-holders' party?

The irrepressible Don Carlos is supposed to be preparing for another descent into the northern Spanish provinces, and the French forces on the border are on the *qui vive* to intercept any band of insurgents that may attempt to invade Spanish territory from France.

Further particulars of the recent disasters on the Atlantic are given this morning. One hundred and seven persons have been saved from the wreck of the Metis, and the number now known to be lost is thirty-two. It is thought that the fatalities will number at least forty. Thirty or more persons lost their lives by the burning of the Bienville.

Senator Trumbull addressed a large audience at Columbus, O., last evening, and met with a very complimentary reception. The truths of Liberalism and Reform, as contrasted with the pretences of the Grantites, were greeted with thunders of applause. The Senator will continue his work of enlightenment in Ohio.

The Grantites of the Tenth Pennsylvania District have renominated John W. Killinger for Congress. He is also the nominee of the Labor Reformers for the same position. The Democrats of the Fourth Pennsylvania District have indorsed the nomination of Walter B. Mitchell, Liberal, for Congress.

Governor Koerner spoke to his German fellow-citizens in Springfield last evening, and was the recipient of a most enthusiastic ovation. Grantism is at a discount among the German residents of Sangamon County. Two or three members of the Bread-and-Butter Brigade now comprise the Teutonic wing of the two-term party in that county.

The question as to whether the lands formerly granted to the St. Croix & Bayfield Railroad (which grant was annulled by the present Congress) are open to homestead settlement seems to be considered a knotty one by Attorney General Williams, who declines to give an opinion in the matter. It will probably be left for the United States Supreme Court to decide.

John Quincy Adams, Jr., has been applied to by the Odds and Ends, to meet in Louisville to-day, and report says that J. Q. A., Jr., has smiled benignantly upon the crowd. Whether the benignantly upon smile was one of derision or admiration is not stated. Ex-Senator Fitch, of Indiana, is another person upon whom the longing gaze of the Great Remnant is fixed; but Fitch, as yet, utters no word of encouragement.

The great hot-house in Brooklyn for the production of Grant voters—the Navy Yard—is now in full operation, and the crop, it is expected, will be very large. It has been discovered that the condition of the navy is not such as to reflect credit upon the great American Union, and, therefore it is deemed necessary (for two months only) to put on an extra force of workmen in order to repair the many defects in our naval establishment. Indirection is the one great forte of our present Secretary of the Navy.

The Duncan movement at Louisville has received a severe check. One Kellar, a physician of Louisville, being interrupted by the self-appointed representative of the Aboriginal Democrats, while engaged in a conversation with General Custer, and subsequently being branded by B. D. as a falsifier, became enraged beyond endurance, and proceeded to inflict several powerful blows upon the face of the cheekiest politician of the time. Pistols have not, as yet, been mentioned.

Judge Louis Dent, one of the numerous brother-in-law attaches of the reigning Administration, feeling aggrieved at the disclosures made by the *Capital* newspaper, printed in Washington City, proceeded yesterday morning, cane in hand, to the office of said journal and demanded the name of the author of the article in question. Mr. Reed, the editor in charge, replied that he was responsible for the article, whereupon Dent pronounced it false, and proceeded to fortify his assertion by the frequent and violent application of a stout hickory cane to the head and shoulders of the offending journalist, the Judge continuing this pastime until interfered with by other employes of the establishment. Dent is now under bonds to answer to the charge of assault and battery.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, but lower all round, except on wheat and whiskey. Provisions were entirely nominal at $14.60a14.70 for mess pork; $7.2a8 5-8c for winter lard; 7 3-4a8 3-8c for summer do; 6 1-2a6 5-8c for shoulders, and 8 7-8a9c for short-ribs. Highwines were active and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were active and 1c higher, at 11c for corn, and 12c for wheat, by sail, to Buffalo. Flour was active and firm. Wheat was active and 5c higher, but weak, closing at $1.19 1-2a1.20 cash; $1.18 1-4a1.18 1-2 seller the month and $1.17 1-4a1.18 seller October. Corn was very active, at 1-2c decline, closing at 38 1-8a38 1-4c cash, and 38 1-8c seller October. Oats were dull and easier, closing at 25 1-2c cash, and 26 1-4c seller October. Rye was dull, and 1-2a1c lower, closing at 57c. Barley was dull, and 1c lower, closing at 66c cash, and [illegible] seller the month, on No. 2. Hogs were active and higher, with sales at $4.80a5.20. The cattle market was dull, and prices ruled weak and lower. Sheep were unchanged.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAPH AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Northwesterly to northeasterly winds, increasing to probably brisk, and partly cloudy weather for New England and the Middle States on Tuesday, with rising barometer, diminishing pressure, and partly cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States; generally clear weather and northerly to easterly winds for the Gulf; winds veering to easterly and southerly from Kentucky to Michigan, and westward, with cloudy weather and with areas of rain, from Missouri to Lake Michigan and westward; falling temperature probable for New England and the Middle States.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John P. True, Administrator of Willys True, who was killed at Jordansville, Morgan County, Ill., a few months since, by John H. Douglass, has instituted suit in the Morgan County Circuit Court, against Douglass, for the sum of $5,000, the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by True's family by reason of his death.

—G. A. Stevenson, train despatcher on the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railway, was badly mangled by being caught between two cars on Saturday last at Havana. Though badly hurt, he will, it is thought, recover.

—The miners in the La Salle, Illinois Valley, and Kangley coal mines, numbering about 200, all struck, yesterday, for an increase of wages. They have been receiving ninety cents a ton for mining, and were to have their wages advanced to $1.00 on the first of October, but demand an immediate advance of $1.25.

—A young man by the name of James Marker, while working with a thrashing machine at Xenia, O., yesterday afternoon, got his foot caught in the machinery, and it was torn entirely off at the ankle.

—The eighth annual session of the International Cigar-Makers' Union commenced in St. Louis yesterday. President Johnson, of Baltimore, delivered the address.

POLITICAL NEWS.

All About Duncan's Convention.

Senator Lyman Trumbull at Columbus, O.

Carl Schurz's Speaking Tour in Indiana.

The Prospects of Liberalism in Maine.

O'Conor Will Not Accept a Duncan Nomination.

The Liberal Cause in Central Illinois.

The Germans Almost Unanimous for Greeley.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Quarters.

ALL ABOUT B. DUNCAN'S POLITICAL VENTURE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—There are about 400 delegates to the straight-out Convention in Louisville to-night. Brick Pomeroy, Chauncey Burr, Ferry, of Michigan, etc., lead the coterie. A letter is on the spot from Charles O'Conor expressing his opinion of things, and, it said, declining the nomination.

Some comfort is said to have been obtained from J. Q. Adams.

Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, falls to Bourbonise worth a cent.

Blanton Duncan provoked a fight to-day in the Galt House from Dr. Kellar, a well-to-do citizen here. The subject was Duncan's political honesty. Half a dozen blows were exchanged. There was no advantage either way. Colonel Bob Woolley ended the quarrel by calling Duncan a mountebank and d—d scoundrel.

[To the Associated Press.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—This afternoon, in the rotunda of the Galt House, Colonel Blanton Duncan casually interrupted a conversation between General Geo. A. Custer, who is here to attend the opening of the Industrial Exposition, and Dr. J. M. Kellar, a prominent physician of this city. A sharp conversation ensued, in the course of which Duncan declared he had been offered half a million of dollars by the Greeley party to break up the straight-out Democratic Convention. General Custer responded that the other party must have [illegible] that he could prove that [illegible] offered [illegible] the whole thing [illegible] more. Duncan had said that he was to be [illegible] at a bargain and sale, and it would [illegible], he would sell to the party who [illegible] the highest price. Duncan responded that Custer's informant was a liar. Dr. Kellar said: "I am responsible for the statement," and demanded a retraction. Duncan refused, whereupon Keller struck him violently in the face. Duncan reeled, but did not fall, catching by a chair, with which he attempted to strike Kellar. Several blows passed, when the parties were separated.

The O'Brien delegates from New York arrived to-day, and took up quarters at the Galt House; also, a band of music from Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—There were large accessions to the delegations arriving by trains to-day, so that it now looks as if the Convention would be composed of four or five hundred delegates. The delegates are fine-looking men, but are generally not well known as politicians. Senator Bayard, of New Jersey; Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania; Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Chauncey C. Burr, of New Jersey; Hon. Wm. M. Corry, of Ohio, are, perhaps, the best known. Nearly all the States will be represented. There is an absence from the South of men of prominence. A good deal of excitement was created this evening among the friends of the movement by the discovery of a scheme to force the nomination of Greeley by taking possession of the Convention, or through a judicious application of force, creating such confusion as to prevent the nomination of O'Conor. It is alleged that a large number of Greeley men will endeavor to get into the Convention as representatives from States not formally organized, and attempt to force the Convention into the policy of refraining from a nomination altogether, or, if possible, to press Greeley on the Convention, for which effort aid is to be received from a well-packed lobby. If this plan does not work, through the vigilance of the Committee on Credentials, then the Convention is to be broken up in a row, and its movements in effect destroyed. There is no doubt but some such scheme has been canvassed, but whether any have seriously thought to attempt to put it into force is not known. However, great excitement and indignation prevails at the headquarters of the Democrats over the discovery of the scheme of the Greeley men to take possession. They have determined to resist and make a right nomination. There is a large number of Greeley Liberals in the city, and as far as Louisville is concerned, little sympathy is shown for the straight movement. Senator Bayard is to be Permanent Chairman. The ticket that has been most favorably canvassed is Chas. O'Conor for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice President. There is a letter from the latter in the hands of a friend, declining the honor. The Convention will meet at 1 o'clock.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—The contents of the letter from John Quincy Adams, Jr., have not been made public, but it is known that a despatch was sent to Charles O'Conor, this evening, informing him that if he would take the first place, Adams would take the second. No reply has yet been received. It is understood that if Adams should not be nominated, ex-Senator Fitch, of Indiana, will probably be the man for Vice. The New York delegation numbers forty men, representing thirty Congressional districts—more than expected. The delegates here represent $20,000,000 of property. This delegation, being displeased with the Court House, appointed a Committee, to-night, to procure a hall for the Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—A considerable delegation from Pennsylvania arrived this evening, and have rooms at various hotels. The New York delegation occupy as headquarters the reading room at the Galt House. It is understood that the platform will be short, embodying the old fashioned Democratic principles, and ignoring the ultra issues that have arisen since the war, such as repudiation and the like.

THE PROSPECTS IN MAINE—SENATOR TRUMBULL'S OPINION AS TO THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS—GRANT VOTERS MANUFACTURED AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD—THE NEW YORK EXPRESS ON GREELEY'S FITNESS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Senator Trumbull has returned from Maine, and departed for Ohio and Illinois. He says the Maine election will be very close. The Grant party are making the most desperate efforts to insure success, and have sent not only their best speakers but have furnished all the necessary funds to further any prospect suggested by their State Committee. Many of the leaders claim that they will carry the State by an incredulous majority, while others admit that the majority will be reduced. The organization of the Administration party is complete in every village, town, and city, and nothing has been left undone to defeat Kimball. The Liberals have many obstacles to contend against, not met with by the Grant party, but are performing efficient service. On a close calculation some of the Liberal leaders think that, at the outside, Perham will not have over 8,000 majority. Others are under the impression that Kimball will win, an opinion that Mr. Trumbull doubts.

In reference to the Senator's own State, he said he believed that it would be carried by the Liberals, and based his opinion on the fact that the friends of Greeley had long since made the most active preparations for a hard fight. They were fully organized, and the slight defection which was reported to exist in the Democratic ranks was gradually passing away, and the two parties were joined, and working harmoniously.

As the campaign progresses, additions are currently made of Grant voters at work in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Orders have been telegraphed to have the sloop of war Hartford go in commission about the 15th of next month. A force of 450 Grant voters are coppering her bottom. There is considerable energy manifested in fitting out the iron steam torpedo-boats. Two of these formidable vessels have been ordered by the Department, one to be fitted out at New York, the other at Washington. Work will progress until after the Presidential election. The Swatara has been put on the stocks to be considerably altered and almost rebuilt. The Minnesota and Susquehanna will also be placed in charge of the mechanics as soon as the present work is completed. In October the force of mechanics will be increased, although there are 1,700 hands employed now at work. After the November election, the number will be decreased to 500.

In the New York Custom House political assessments are being promptly squeezed out by the eminent Civil Service Reformers in power. One hundred persons, receiving each a salary of $1,388.88, are expected to give $40 each. Two hundred and sixty officers, who receive $1,500 a year, are expected to give $30 each. Ten deputies, receiving $3,500 a year, are set down for $110 each. Fifteen officials, receiving $3,000, will give $90 each. Twenty-five officials, receiving $2,500 per annum, are expected to furnish $65. Thirteen hundred underlings, receiving salaries ranging from $900 to $1,800, will give from $20 to $25 apiece. While these persons are told that they are not to consider themselves as thus assessed, they are informed that all their fellow-officials will contribute. Some paid one-half of their assessments on Saturday. As there are 1,800 officers, and the average contribution is $35 for each, $63,000 will be obtained from this source. In addition to this $5 will be expected from every official for the benefit of the Assembly District associations.

The *Express* says: "If anybody can show us wherein Grant is a better business man than Greeley, let him prove it or forever after hold his peace. Greeley has honesty, he has industry, he has good personal habits; he has thrift and economy, and he has a knowledge of men. By the use of all these he has built up one of the most prosperous journals of the world, and his success has been pre-eminent. Then from poverty he became well educated and prosperous. Compare his progress in this respect with General Grant, who was educated an engineer at the cost of the nation, and who sank after his resignation from the army to the position of clerk in a leather store at a salary of $600 a year. Is this financial ability? During the same period, Mr. Greeley entered into competition with the best minds in the great city of the country. Mr. Greeley has always set his face in favor of the policy of earning money rather than obtaining it by sharp practice. He never has stood indebted to friends or family for a dollar of aid since his apprenticeship. His history of the American Conflict netted him about $120,000, because of its prodigious sale. Do these facts indicate a lack of financial ability? Secretary Chase is more the author of the views usually put forward as Greeley's on resumption than Greeley himself. Boutwell has yielded to Greeley's policy as to the gold board so far as to reduce the amount of surplus gold from $120,000,000 to about $40,000,000, in buying up bonds."

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT COLUMBUS, OHIO—AN IMMENSE MEETING—CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE—THE GERMANS ALMOST SOLID FOR THE LIBERAL CAUSE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 2.—Senator Trumbull reached here this afternoon, and was escorted to his quarters at the Neil House by Mayor Bull and a Committee of distinguished citizens. In the evening, a grand torchlight procession, over a mile in length, passed in front of the hotel and through the principal streets, cheering enthusiastically for Greeley and Brown, and for Senators Trumbull and Thurman. The torches were of both red and white lights, and were accompanied by many transparencies. The following were among the mottoes: "Greeley and Brown Railroad Club," "We will do things up Brown this time," "No monopolies for us," "Brown *versus* bull pups and cigars," "Grant's gift enterprise will end March 4, 1873," "We won't Grant it." The meeting was held on the east side of the State House Square, and numbered not less than ten thousand people. The stand faced the State House steps, which, together with the intervening space and the immense east porch, were literally packed with Liberals. The remainder of the grounds were taken up with the torch-bearers. Mr. Fraser, editor of the *West Bote*, the German newspaper here, who has lived here for thirty years, says he has never before seen such a demonstration. Senator Thurman, who presided at the meeting, states that he had often been proud of Columbus, but never so proud before. He then introduced Senator Trumbull in a very complimentary manner, saying that they had heretofore differed politically, but he had never [illegible] Senator Trumbull's honesty in all the views which [illegible] no one could doubt it now [illegible] he advocated, and the corruption in the [illegible]. He then alluded to the frauds in the Civil Service, mentioning Custom House [illegible] New York and New Orleans [illegible] and others, the Chorpenning case, the Robeson and [illegible] frauds, and stated that the Senator from Illinois [illegible] was as well qualified to speak upon these [illegible] as any man in the United States. In the middle of his remarks he was interrupted by the torchlight [illegible] entering the grounds, and after saying that on this occasion [illegible] an eloquent speech. He [illegible] suspended to allow the crowd to view the torchlights and transparencies as they came in. It was fully half an hour before the cheering subsided and order was restored. Senator Thurman then closed by presenting Mr. Trumbull, who after expressing the unaffected diffidence he felt after such a complimentary introduction, proceeded to discuss the frauds suggested by Senator Thurman in such a calm, dispassionate manner, as to convince his hearers that reform must be had speedily or despotism, bankruptcy, and their attendant evils would necessarily ensue. He discussed the election of Bayard law, and the awful state of things in the South in a masterly manner. He held the audience for one or two hours without once appealing to their prejudices and without once descending to personalities. The meeting closed amid the wildest enthusiasm, only the Grant men looking glum. They were, however, so scarce that only close observers noticed them at all. The meeting is conceded by all parties to have had great effect. To-morrow Senator Trumbull speaks at Dayton, and the day following in Cincinnati. The German vote of Columbus is almost solid for Greeley. There are just enough exceptions to prove the rule, say about a baker's dozen. Three hundred have heretofore been Republican.

The Democratic State Executive Committee are constantly receiving from all parts of the State words of cheering encouragement.

Hon. John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, feels confident that the State will be carried in October by the Democrats and Liberals. He is a great worker, and may literally be said to be in the Committee room all the time, pushing work with the utmost vigor. In 1867 he was Chairman of the Executive Committee, with the same Secretary. That year the Democracy entered the contest with a majority of about 45,000 against them, and were beaten less than 3,000. This year they have only a majority of little over 20,000 to overcome, and they have no misgiving of the result. The Liberal Committee, of which Judge Brinkerhoff is Chairman, is equally confident, and report that at least 15 per cent of the late Republican party in Ohio are now supporting Greeley. The Grantites are becoming alarmed, and are calling lustily for speakers from abroad, but nothing can save them the State in November.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S TOUR IN INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 2.—Senator Schurz left Michigan City at 8:30 p. m., on Saturday, by special train, bound for Lafayette, where he had been invited to spend Sunday. There was a large and pleasant party aboard the cars, and we rushed along, through the night, at a rapid rate, and no long stop was expected. It could not be avoided, however, as at San Pierre, which was reached between 11 and 12 o'clock, a crowd had gathered at the depot, and bonfires lit up the midnight sky. Two weeks before, on the southern border of the State, Mr. Schurz addressed a mass meeting at Aurora, and here, near the northern boundary, the people wanted a speech after 11 o'clock at night. He told them that people who were up so early and so late could not fail to triumph. The scene was worthy of an artist. The Senator standing in the midst of a crowd of eager listeners, the snorting engine impatient to be off. The houses in the distance, and the fires shedding a lurid light over all. The train moved off amid cheers. Nothing occurred until near 1 o'clock, when half a mile from the Lafayette depot the train ran upon a switch left open. It is supposed by accident, and the engine and all were thrown off the track. A general shaking up of the excursionists was the only damage done. After a day of much needed rest, the Senator left Lafayette this morning, and arrived here shortly after 10 o'clock. As he was expected by another train from Laporte, he escaped the usual music and crowd that awaits him wherever he goes. He went to the Barnett House, but his presence in town was quickly noised abroad, and many citizens called and paid their respects. In the afternoon he was driven around the city. The meeting to-night was of large proportions. A delegation of seventy came from Kokomo, and Peru, Frankfort, and other towns on the lines of railroad were well represented. The night being fine, the farmers came from the country in goodly numbers, and the broad street was filled from curb to curb. An immense bonfire illuminated the scene. The Senator was escorted from the hotel by a procession, with the usual musical accompaniment. He was introduced by Gen. Grover, the oldest citizen of the town, and a gentleman of large influence and highly esteemed. In his speech he stated that he had been a life-long Republican, but was unwilling to sacrifice his country for party. The Senator's speech was of two hours' duration. He leaves to-night for Marion, Ripley County, and Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio River. He will speak at both places to-morrow.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN SANGAMON COUNTY—THE GERMANS ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—Hon. Gustavus Koerner, Liberal candidate for Governor, spoke in German to his German fellow-citizens at Harmonia Hall, in this city, to-night. The hall, capable of holding four or five hundred persons, was densely packed. The speech was replete with cogent reasons why the Germans should vote for Greeley. It was vociferously applauded, and the Governor was finally lifted up and carried from the hall by his enthusiastic countrymen after the meeting concluded. It was asserted by the ward canvassers that not a single German of character in the city could now be found who would not vote for Greeley. Some four or five had held out until to-night, and after hearing Koerner's speech they succumbed to the popular movement, and now but three remain loyal to Grant, and they are so for bread and butter.

There is a systematic plan now in operation, under the direction of the Grant organization in this State, and the men who are to carry it out receive their pay with rations furnished. It consists in sending some men from each county in the State into another adjoining county, or otherwise to represent that the leaders in his county are favorable to Liberalism, or some of them have surrendered the cause and gone back to Grant. The gentleman sent into this county lost his credentials, which disclosed the whole scheme.

The desperate condition into which Grant's men have fallen has suggested this bare-faced lying expedient. In this county not one man who ever espoused the cause of Reform has faltered in the good work for one moment, and what is true of this county is true all over the State. The cause surely gains strength every day.

LIBERALISM IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 2.—Mitchell County advices state that Hon. A. S. Faville, ex-member of the Legislature, and Rev. C. L. Clauson, Scandinavian Bishop of the Northwest, have come out strong for Greeley and Brown.

The Liberal Democratic County Convention, held at Osage, Iowa, Saturday, favored A. T. Lunch, of Waterloo, as Congressional nominee of the Forty-fourth District.

The Liberal Convention at Dubuque, Saturday, was a very large, harmonious and enthusiastic gathering, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Greeley and Brown.

The earnestness with which the Liberal party goes to work, and the ability it brings to it, cannot fail to strike the most careless observer, and augurs well for the cause in which they labor.

The Republican County Convention, this afternoon, was a small concern, only twenty-eight delegates being present. The proceedings were very commonplace, and wholly devoid of interest and enthusiasm.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Republicans of this district, to-day, nominated John W. Killinger for Congress. He is also the nominee of the Labor Reformers for the same position.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Democrats of the Fourth District, to-day, indorsed the Liberal Republican nomination of Walter B. Mitchell for Congress. The district is now represented by W. D. Kelley.

O'CONOR WILL NOT ACCEPT A DUNCAN NOMINATION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Charles O'Conor, while indorsing the project of nominating a regular straight-out Democratic ticket for President and Vice President, declines to be a nominee, and has already written letters to that effect to the leaders of the Louisville Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEWAUNEE, Henry County, Ill., Sept. 2.—Judge C. C. Wilson made his first campaign speech Saturday night, at Bureau, in this county. He spoke for two hours, to a crowded house, in answer to General Tom Osborne, who spoke here Friday night. Judge Wilson said General Osborne must have forgotten that the American people were an intelligent, reading, and thinking people, or he would not have made so many foolish and bare-faced statements. As a fair illustration of his (Osborne's) whole argument, he cited his statement that the Greeley party were making a great deal of noise about the appointment of Tom Murphy, because he was an Irishman. Judge Wilson then showed the real cause of complaint, and laid bare the Murphy Leet, and Stocking frauds, and exposed the Demagogism of Osborne with an ease and grace that fully demonstrated the difference between truth and falsehood. His speech was listened to with marked attention, and cannot fail to have a good effect upon the minds of the people. Now that the Judge has buckled on the armor, we hope to hear from him often in the cause of truth and reform.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—The Liberals and Democrats of the Fifth and Sixth Districts hold Conventions, to-morrow, in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, at Holly and Grand Rapids.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MECHANICSVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 2.—After a week's notice, by advertisements in the papers and posters scattered to the four winds, for a reception of A. R. Cotton, Grantite candidate for Congress from this district, as the train from the East arrived to-day, there was a delegation of citizens numbering six, who were in waiting at the depot, conducted him to the Central House. He opened his labored address at 8 o'clock now speaking of the intention of Greeley men to pay the rebel debt. His audience numbers about 200,—125 of which are children. His speech to-night makes 10 votes in this township for Leffingwell.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Louis Schade, who was counsel for Wirz, the Andersonville murderer, Colonel Dunkard, who was Chief Clerk of the War Department under the Rebel Secretary Floyd, Colonel Thomas B. Florence, formerly of Philadelphia, and a party unknown with pretensions at the Straight-out Convention at Louisville, but who will claim to represent the straight-outers of this district. The quartette left here on Saturday for that purpose.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, publishes a letter to-day in the Springfield (Mass.) *Union* indorsing the nomination of Grant and Wilson.

BROWNVILLE, Neb., Sept. 2.—Senator Tipton addressed a large audience here Saturday evening. His speech was enthusiastically received. H. C. Lett, Liberal nominee for Governor, also addressed the same audience. The hall rang with cheers for Tipton and Lett, and there was great enthusiasm.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Republican primaries, to-night, elected delegates to the State Convention, which meets here Wednesday. Several delegates from the interior have already arrived, and a large number is expected to-morrow. The principal names mentioned in connection with the Governorship are Senator John B. Henderson, Colonel R. T. Van Horn, and John F. Benjamin.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JUSTIFIED IN KILLING HIS FATHER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Melville Sanford, the estimable young man who shot his father in the act of assaulting his mother with a knife, at Madison, N. J., was cleared by the Coroner's jury to-day, who say in the verdict that young Sanford shot his father to save his mother's life; that it was a case of excusable homicide, and that the jury fully exonerate them.

GENERAL DIX,

who returned to the city this morning, from New Hampshire, in conversation with a reporter, stated that he had only a day or two since received a letter from the Utica Convention informing him of his nomination. In answer as to whether he would accept the nomination, General Dix replied that he had to decide that point. That it was just possible he should, and he might be expected shortly to answer.

STOCKS.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was dull and depressed. The decline ranged from ¼ to 1½ per cent, and was most marked in Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Ohios, New York Central, Rock Island, and Erie. At intervals there were slight rallies from the lowest points, but these were succeeded by weakness again. The volume of business was light, even in those stocks that have been active. One of the features was the liberal sales of Rock Island, seller 30 and seller 60. The market closed steady, and showed a slight recovery from the lowest point of the day.

MONEY

firmer. The bulk of business on call was at 5 to 6 per cent. Late in the afternoon the current sales were 4 to 5 per cent, and after bank accounts were made up, small balances were offered at 2 to 3. The Treasury, to-day, paid off the bulk of $1,500,000 3 per cent. certificates called in for Aug. 31. On Sept. 30 the Treasury will cancel another batch of $1,300,000 of 3 per cent certificates, and to-day the Secretary made a call for $1,550,000 for Oct. 31. This continued contraction is likely to be felt this fall.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull and heavy, with 108¾ as the nominal quotation for business in 60 days.

GOLD

firmer at 113 to 113⅛, with most of the business at 113⅛ to 113¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

stronger. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101⅜; Union Pacific firsts, 89¼@89⅜; land grants, 80¼@81; incomes, 82@82¼.

BREADSTUFFS.

Fair demand for flour. Low grades firmer. Choice spring wheat extras scarce and fairly active. New family active. Soft unsalable. Dry salable. No. 2 and superfine active. At the close the market was higher and fairly active. Holders of wheat, under more favorable Liverpool advices, advanced their views 2@4c per bushel on shipping qualities. The market closed stronger, but owing to the absence of freight room and higher rates asked, the demand is chiefly for export. Winter better, and in fair demand for milling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork firmer for spot, and strong for autumn months. For future delivery there is more demand. Sales of mess, for October, at $14.25. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Bacon dull and heavy. Lard steady, though closing tame.

[To the Associated Press.]

LIVINGSTONE'S LETTERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—John Livingstone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, has been interviewed at Listowell, Canada, by a correspondent, as to the genuineness of the Livingstone letter. He states that he has not the least doubt that the letter which he received was in his brother's handwriting. He explained the presence of the curious expressions in the Doctor's letters by the fact that the explorer was always fond of indulging in humorous and quaint sayings.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION—PANIC.

The steamboats Tiger Lily and Catlin, which ply between Harlem and High Bridge, yesterday came in collision. The smoke-stack and part of the hurricane-deck were torn from the Tiger Lily, and the smoke and steam, escaping, so alarmed the passengers that a panic nearly occurred. Had the boat been crowded, several lives would have been sacrificed.

MARINE.

Arrived—The City of Limerick, from Liverpool.

COMING.

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, of England, is expected to visit Brooklyn this fall.

ANNIVERSARY.

The Germans of this city celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sedan to-day, with various festivities. The following was sent by cable to the Emperor William:

"The German Landwehr-Verein, of New York, celebrates the glorious day of Sedan, and hails William the Victorious.

"BRUNO SPRENGER, President."

Fires.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—A fire, yesterday, destroyed the Niagara Paper Mills at Middletown, Ohio, the property of Wardlow, Thomas & Co. Loss, $47,000. There was very little stock on hand. Building, insured, $25,000, in the Ætna, Triumph, Andes, two Hamilton companies, and several other Ohio Companies.

WASHINGTON.

A Presidential Brother-in-Law Makes a Personal Attack Upon an Aged Editor.

The Louisville Canal Improvement.

The St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad Lands.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, in granting the injunction restraining the Louisville & Portland Canal Company from interfering with the work on the canal, held that the President and Directors of the Company were Trustees for the benefit of the public in the use of the canal, and of the holders of the bonds of the Company contracted for its enlargement; that the bond-holders had a lien on the tolls of the canal for the security of their debt and interest, and that the United States, in making the appropriation during the last Congress, of $300,000, did not make the condition that the tolls should be reduced to 5 cents a ton, and if they had, such condition would be void, as the taking of private property for public use without due compensation. The Judge therefore enjoined the President and Directors from interfering with the progress of the work, which was for the benefit of all parties, and could not affect the legal right of bond-holders.

IN A QUANDARY.

The Japanese vessel which lately arrived in the harbor of San Francisco from Japan, laden with tea, has caused a perplexing question to arise among the officials of the State and Treasury Departments as to the character and duties to be levied upon the cargo. There is no precedent to guide their action in this case, as the Japanese have never had commercial relations with the western nations, and this is the first vessel of that nationality which has ever navigated either American or European waters. The 10 per cent discriminating duties, levied under the usual regulations upon the tonnage of all nations that discriminate in favor of their own shipping, it is claimed, does not apply to a nation which has hitherto had no foreign commerce, and which, therefore, is not within the province of reciprocity.

THE ST. CROIX AND BAYFIELD LANDS.

The Attorney General, to whom was referred the question as to whether the action of the last Congress, in refusing to extend the St. Croix and Bayfield land grant, left the lands included in the grant open to homestead settlement, is decidedly averse to deciding the matter on a simple reference, as was suggested by the Interior Department. He thinks, in view of not only the extent of the lands affected in this case, but also of the numerous others to which it will be a precedent, that the question is a grave and far-reaching one. He is now engaged in a correspondence with the United States District Attorney of Minnesota to get all the information possible in the premises. It is highly probable, in view of the importance of the question, as well as the magnitude of the interests at stake, that it will finally be sent to the United States Supreme Court for adjudication by that tribunal.

DECLINES A NOMINATION.

Attorney General Williams said to-day that he had positively declined to have his name used in the Oregon Legislature for election as United States Senator, and that he had written to members of the Legislature that on no account would he be a candidate.

A PRESIDENTIAL BROTHER-IN-LAW MAKES AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL ARGUMENT.

It is now about two years since Judge Lewis Dent, brother-in-law to the President, considered it due to his wounded honor to wipe out certain injuries in blood. At the time above referred to, the McGarrahan case was being pushed in Congress, by a crowd of desperate lobbyists, and Dent's name was freely used in connection with the irrepressible Irish hunter after mineral lands. Some of these allusions so irritated the President's brother-in-law that, late one cold winter's evening he came down to Newspaper Row, the headquarters of the various correspondents here, armed with a pistol and heavy cane, breathing out threatenings and slaughter. His expression was that he was going to cut the heart out of the man who hereafter dared to use his name in print. As he then held nobody responsible for past offences, but only put the whole Row under bonds for future good behavior, the correspondents were fortunate enough to escape bodily injuries, and only suffered that peculiar fright which is occasioned by big oaths and overpowering bluster and braggadocia. To-day, however, the Judge broke loose again. He took violent exceptions to an article which appeared in the *Capital* yesterday, reprinted from the New York *Sun*, charging him with having received $2,500 for procuring the appointment of Wm. J. Farrand, as Consul at Callao. At 11 o'clock this morning the Judge went down to the newspaper office in question, where he found Henry Reed, an Associate Editor of the paper in charge. Mr. Reed is a well known Western newspaper man, formerly connected with the Cincinnati *Commercial* and Chicago *Republican*, and is upwards of sixty years of age. When the Judge came in, Reed was sitting with both legs under a table, with his head bent down in the work of writing. Dent asked him if he was responsible for what appeared in the editorial columns of the paper, and, upon being responded to in the affirmative, proceeded to belabor him over the head with a heavy cane. The first blow so stunned Reed that all his efforts at self-defence were but helpless attempts to ward off the succeeding blows which the chivalric assailant continued to rain thick and fast upon him. The noise of the scuffle soon brought to the conflict a number of the employes of the office, who succeeded in getting possession of Dent's cane and arrested the further punishment of their aged associate. The President's brother-in-law was then put in charge of a policeman and marched off to the Police Court, where he gave bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance to-morrow. Reed's injuries are quite severe, there being two deep cuts on his head, and a long ugly gash in the upper side of his face, under the temple. The Judge this evening has no regrets to express for his act, but is inclined to think that he has done a very manly and chivalrous thing in attacking one at least twenty years his senior, and that without giving him any warning or chance to defend himself. Among all those here, irrespective of partisanship, who have expressed an opinion on the matter, Dent comes in for the severest kind of censure.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The *Capital*, of this city, yesterday contained an article based on one from the New York *Sun*, reflecting upon Judge Lewis Dent and General Grant in the matter of the appointment, by the President, of William J. Farrand as Consul at Callao, and of J. N. Wethey as Commissioner, to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Peru, and charging that certain moneys were paid to Dent for his influence. This morning Judge Dent visited the *Capital* office, and, on inquiry for Henry Reed, one of the editors, was directed to his room upstairs. Calling Reed's attention to the article to which reference is above made, he asked who the author was. Reed replied that he was responsible for it, whereupon Judge Dent pronounced it false, and called upon Reed to defend himself. Then raising his walking stick Judge Dent struck Reed several times over the head, breaking the cane. Mr. Reed by this time was on his feet, and seizing the Judge, a scuffle ensued for possession of the cane, or the remnant in the hands of the latter. At this juncture some of the staff of the paper, who were down stairs, hearing the noise of the scuffle, came up and separated the combatants. Officer Roundick, being near at hand, was called and took the assailant into custody and filed information in the Police Court charging Dent with assault and battery on Reed. The hearing was postponed until to-morrow, Dent entering into personal recognizance in the sum of $300 for his appearance to answer. Reed received two scalp wounds, and a cut near the left eye, which is somewhat bruised, the wound being probably made by the splintered end of the cane after it was broken. The above is the history of the case, as stated before the police. Reed and his friends assert that the assault was made without any explanation except the question asked by Judge Dent as to the responsibility of the paper for what it had printed. After Reed had answered Dent's inquiry in the affirmative, he asserts that the Judge, raising his hickory cane, and without a word of explanation, beat him over the head with it. Reed further says that Dent did not call upon him to defend himself, but assaulted him as he was sitting, with his feet cramped under the table, and that for a moment or two he was unable to make any resistance to the blows showered upon him. Judge Dent being interviewed this afternoon, warmly denied the truth of the statements in the *Capital*.

THE MIXED CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Mr. Cox, Secretary, and the Clerks of the British and American Mixed Claims Commission, are engaged in packing up the papers in case before the Commission, and will leave here on Wednesday morning for Newport, R. I., where the Commission will hold its sessions for some weeks.

THREE PER CENTS CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has this day called for the redemption of the three per cent temporary loan certificates as follows: $500s of Nos. 4164 to 4314 inclusive, and 10,000s of Nos. 4574 to 4719, amounting in the aggregate to $1,550,000, on which interest will cease Oct. 31, 1872.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent bonds	[illegible]
Five per cent bonds	[illegible]
Total coin bonds	$1,777,[illegible]
Lawful money debt	$[illegible]
Matured debt	[illegible]
Legal tender notes	[illegible]
Fractional currency	[illegible]
Coin certificates	[illegible]
Total without interest	[illegible]
Total debt	[illegible]
Total interest	$[illegible]
Cash in Treasury:	
Coin	$[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Total in Treasury	$[illegible]
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,177,[illegible]
Decrease during the month	10,[illegible]
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	[illegible]
Interest accrued and not yet paid	[illegible]
Interest paid by the United States	[illegible]
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc.	[illegible]
Balance of interest paid by the United States	[illegible]

The official exposition of the reduction of the national debt shows a total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date, of $340,141,380, and a decrease in the annual interest charge of $22,121,365.

FOREIGN.

France.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Orders have been issued by President Thiers for the arrest of Don Carlos, if found on the Spanish frontier. It is believed that Don Carlos, who is now thought to be in Switzerland, is meditating another descent into the Northern Spanish provinces. The order of Thiers is believed to be in reference to the representations recently made by Spanish officials, complaining of sympathy and assistance extended to the Carlists by the inhabitants of the French border.

The Communists, Le Francais and Clusaret, have been sentenced to death by court-martial.

The Council General of Deputies, with few exceptions, have brought their sessions to a close. The Chairman of the Council at Avignon, in his closing address, urged a broader and more liberal application of democratic ideas to the administration of affairs, and expressed the hope that the French Republic would become a worthy sister of the United States of America.

Pere Hyacinthe has written a long letter to *Le Temps*, in which he announces and defends his approaching marriage.

General Chanzey has been appointed to the command of an army corps with its head quarters at Tours.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The payment of the instalment of 500,000,000 francs of the war indemnity has already been effected by France.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Savage Club gave a dinner to Stanley on Saturday night.

A great public demonstration is contemplated in Dublin against the occupation of Rome by the Italian Government and the suppression of religious orders in Italy.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Belfast *Whig*, of Aug. 22, says: "The grand battle of the present riots, so far as they have gone, took place about 2 o'clock on Sunday, on the Shankhill road. Nothing approaching in excitement to the state of the district at that hour have we ever seen in this town. The people gathered in thousands upon thousands. Rows of houses were left without a pane of unbroken glass. The very frames and sashes of windows were splintered to atoms. The pavement was pulled up, and women and girls piled them in neatly-piled heaps like cannon balls, ready for service. Constables, with muskets and bayonets, were stationed at [illegible] and [illegible] were 20 magistrates [illegible] every corner. There [illegible] present at the time, and only [illegible] police at the corner of North Boundary street, under the command of a head constable. A crowd of about 500 persons assembled. They again attacked the houses of Mr. Savage and Mr. McCawville, publicans, and tore away the doors, sashes, and everything. Barrels were carried to the street and spilled in the centre of the thoroughfare. Champagne, brandy, porter, and whisky bottles were carried away in triumph. Men got drunk in less than fifteen minutes, and the place was a perfect pandemonium. More houses were wrecked and the street was in a perfect tumult, when the police came out and attempted to put an end to the scene."

Russia.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The St. Petersburg press foreshadow the Imperial Conference as intended to remove the last French hope of revenge by an alliance with Russia. One of the foremost topics discussed will be the Slavonic question. The rulers of Russia and Austria will, doubtless, arrive at a common understanding. Russia must even take a lively interest in the fate of the Slavonian Provinces of Austria, though it does not cherish plans of conquest. The Eastern question will likewise be brought on tapis and settled, doubtless in a satisfactory manner. The world will understand that Russia is not bent upon annexation and territorial aggrandizement, and the Anglo-French influence at the Porte will be neutralized. Russia must, however, and will see the subjects of the Sultan protected against persecution and oppression, and open declarations of this aim will secure to Russia the assistance of Austria and Germany, and success to its demands. The accedence of Russia to the measures which Germany and Austria take against Papal encroachments is of great importance, though the question does not as nearly affect Russia as the central European Powers. The plan of action to be adopted against the spread of the International is sure to come under discussion, but that is likewise a question foreign to Russian interests.

Holland.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The International Congress meets here to-day, its sessions to conclude on Saturday. All the principal members are here, including representatives from America.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 2.—The Congress of the International Society assembled here to-day. The sitting was held with closed doors. The verification of credentials of members occupied the entire day, and was accompanied by animated discussions. The sitting to-morrow will be public.

Germany.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2.—The Exchange of this city has excluded from its regular transactions any new issue of Georgia bonds until the holders of state aid bonds are satisfied as to their soundness.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Emperor of Russia, Czarewitch, and Grand Duke Vladimir will enter the city on the afternoon of the 5th. The Emperor of Austria and Crown Prince of Saxony will arrive and be received on the evening of the 6th.

Bavaria.

MUNICH, Sept. 2.—The Bavarian Ministry have tendered their resignations.

Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the King of Abyssinia has issued an ultimatum ordering the Egyptians, who threaten to invade the country, to retire from Bogos. The Egyptians refused, and continued their advance. Several Abyssinian chieftains had already submitted to the invaders.

ILLINOIS.

Sangamon County Circuit Court—Resignation Withdrawn.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Sangamon County Circuit Court met to-day, with Judge John A. McClernand on the bench. The docket is quite large, and the session of the Court will last for four weeks at least.

L. W. James, State Attorney for the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit, whose resignation has been in the hands of the Governor for some days past, to-day telegraphed the Governor, withdrawing it. He was impelled to this course at the solicitation of Judge Higbee, the presiding Judge of the Circuit Court, who thought the resignation would complicate some important cases now pending in Fulton County. In consequence of this request the resignation was returned not accepted.

Adams County Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Adams County Fair opened here to-day under the most flattering auspices. There are upon the grounds a fine display of cattle, and over one hundred head of speed horses. The races will be a great feature of the Fair, as the running and trotting horses exceed in number and excel in quality all former events in this section.

MICHIGAN.

Grain Classification.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—The grain dealers of our city held a meeting, this morning, and took action to so amend the present rules of wheat inspection that good specimens of treadwell wheat should be classified as No. 1 white for milling purposes.

Our Board of Trade have voted to extend a formal reception Wednesday to C. J. Brydges and other leading managers of the Grand Trunk Railway, who visit this city.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Engineering Party—The Indians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONINGTON, Da. T., Aug. 30.—A scout has just arrived from General Stanley's camp, on O'Fallon's Creek, near the Yellowstone, and reported that the expedition arrived at Powder River on the 18th of August. Off that point they had a skirmish with a small band of Sioux, and three days later, while moving up O'Fallon's Creek, an attempt was made by a large force to interfere with the progress of the Northern Pacific engineering party, which Stanley is escorting. Both engagements resulted in the utter rout of the redskins.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—John Foster, President of the Atlas National Bank, died, yesterday, of apoplexy.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Henry M. Muller, late President of the Gas Company of this city, died at Niagara Falls, yesterday, of apoplexy. The remains are on their way here.

CASUALTIES.

Scott's Mills, Near Springfield, Ill., Blown up—Two Persons Killed.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 2.—A despatch from Springfield, Ill., says that a boiler in Scott's mill, twelve miles from that city, exploded on Saturday afternoon, instantly killing two of Mr. Scott's sons, and severely injuring several other persons.

Drowned While Swimming.

MARSEILLES, Ill., Sept. 2.—On Saturday evening, about half past 7 o'clock, a boy named John Sparks, aged 12 years, was drowned in the stream above the mill pond. While attempting to swim across he was taken with a fit, to which he was subject.

Accidentally Shot.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Saturday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, three boys, named Jacob Wishing, George Whaley, and Bert Tillison, all aged about 9 years, were playing at the residence of Mrs. Whaley, a widow, residing on Walnut street. While at play, Wishing picked up a gun that was in the room, and pointed it at Whaley. The gun was discharged, and the contents entered Whaley's face and neck, severing the jugular vein, and causing instant death. Wishing fled and cannot be found.

Run Over by the Cars and Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENESEO, Ill., Sept. 2.—A fatal accident occurred in this city this morning. A son of G. A. Brown, hardware merchant, was run over by a freight train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad near the depot, while attempting to jump on when the train was in motion. He missed the step and fell between the cars, five of which passed over his body, killing him instantly. He was an only son of much promise, 11 years of age. The bereaved parents have the warmest sympathies of the whole community.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 2.—Cattle market firm; arrivals fair; beef, $6 to 7c; stockers, 3c to 4c. Prospects fair.

Sheep—Market firm; arrivals light; best, 5½ to 6c; medium, 5 to 5½c; common, 4 to 4½c. Prospects favorable.

Hog market slow; arrivals heavy; Philadelphia, $4.60 to $5.70; Yorkers, $4.50 to $4.90. Prospects slow.

MARRIED.

TURNER—MURRAY—Aug. 31, at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, by Canon J. W. Knowles, Thos. A. Turner and Mrs. Mary M. Murray, both of Chicago. No cards.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this evening, at 8 o'clock at Hall, northeast corner Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st., for business. By order of the E. C. R. S. W. LOOKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

Regular Communication Chicago Lodge, No. 437, A. F. & A. M., this evening, at Apollo Lodge, corner Twenty-eighth and State sts. Members expected to attend. Visitors cordially invited. By order of W. M. SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

1872. FALL. 1872.

Gentlemen's Toilet.

ELY'S

Superb Stock of Fine Woollens is now being received.

Autumn and Winter Fashions ARE ISSUED.

WEDDING GARMENTS A SPECIALTY.

SHIRTS TO MEASURE, perfect in fit, and extra durable.

CHOICE NECKWEAR and Imported Suspenders.

OUR TEXT:

Quality, Style, Adaptation.

Our Watchword, EXCELSIOR.

657 Wabash-av.

Clergymen 10 per cent discount.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

FRENCH CHINA, &c.

BUYERS

Visiting our city will find it to their advantage to examine the stock of

SONTAG & STAUDINGER,

640 WABASH-AV., (13th St.),

IMPORTERS OF

French China, Bohemian Glass Ware, Lava Ware, Parian Marble, Baskets, China Toys, Dolls.

FANCY GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

FOR SALE.

COFFEES.

Just Received, another shipment of that extra choice Old Government Java.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 and 16 South Halsted-st.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

"CLOSE BUYERS" OF CUTLERY AND GUNS

Should examine our stock.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,

335 WABASH-AV.

Write for price list, and enclose business card.

CENTRAL PARK.

FOR SALE—A most desirable piece of ground, containing about five acres, adjoining the southeast corner of Central Park. A fine piece for immediate subdivision. For particulars inquire at 95 North Canal-st.

DRUG ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

Includes good building, stock, and fixtures. Price, $6,000. Well established business. Town one of the most substantial county seats of Eastern Kansas, on leading line of railroad. For particulars refer to B. W. WOODWARD & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Lawrence, Kansas.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 76 South Canal-st.

WANTED.

$10,000 Republic Certificates.

A. O. SLAUGHTER, 125 Wabash-av.

WANTED.

A few more adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Company,

of New York. Call on or address W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17, Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

TO RENT.

Residence To Rent.

My residence, 41 Centre-av., for two or three years from May next. Possession given the 1st of October. Furniture for sale cheap. C. B. GOODYEAR.

TO RENT.

Two well furnished parlors on North Side, close proximity to horse cars, in a strictly private family. A desirable opportunity for one or two gentlemen wishing to learn the German language. References exchanged. Address G, Tribune office.

COAL.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE, LACKAWANNA, ERIE & BRIAR HILL,

And all other kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, delivered promptly and in fine condition.

W. M. & J. F. OLCOTT,

Office, 146 LaSalle-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FLOORING.

Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

Inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

1 1-4-inch Yellow Pine Flooring, Dressed and Matched.

In large quantities, and thoroughly seasoned.

SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

GARDEN CITY

Manufacturing & Supply Company,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.

F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

MUSICAL.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,

PIANOS AND ORGANS,

624 & 626 Wabash-av.,

CHICAGO,

Headquarters for the celebrated LIGHTE PIANOS throughout the Northwest.

ALSO, AGENTS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND ORGAN CO.'S CABINET ORGANS.

PIANOS & ORGANS.

200 Pianos and Organs

For sale on the most favorable terms. Invoices received daily of HALLET, DAVIS & CO. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, and SMITH'S American Organs.

New Pianos and Organs to Rent.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

MUSICAL.

We have now at our warerooms two second-hand and one slightly damaged

STEINWAY

PIANO, that can be sold at about the prices of inferior new ones. Our present stock also includes some fine low and medium priced Pianos of other makes.

SMITH & NIXON,

Wabash-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.

M. D. WELLS & CO,

WHOLESALE

BOOTS AND SHOES,

256, 258, 260 and 262 East Madison-st.,

Corner of Market.

FURNACES.

Rochester Co-Operative Foundry Co.,

157 EAST KINZIE-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers of the celebrated Double-Turret Monitor Hot-Air Furnaces, Gas Light Self-Feed Parlor Cook, National Base Burner, Co-operator Cook, Pride of the West, and all kinds of medium and cheap heating and cooking stoves.

Estimates given, upon application, for heating dwellings, school buildings, churches, &c. Satisfaction guaranteed. 157 East Kinzie-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEWORTH SCHOOL,

673 Wabash-av.,

Mrs. BURGWYN MAITLAND, Principal.

English, French and German boarding and day school for young ladies and young girls. Will open Sept. 16. Circulars may be obtained at the school or the book stores.

West Chicago Ladies' Seminary,

15 and 17 South Sheldon-st.,

Opens for the Fall Term Sept. 11. Circulars obtained and applications for Boarding or Day Pupils made at the Seminary, or by addressing MISS C. A. GREGG, Principal.

Miss Barlow's School,

1042 Indiana-av.,

Will re-open Sept. 9, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

South Park Assessment.

Notice is hereby given that the first instalment of the assessment levied against the several Lots, Blocks, and parcels of land in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, for benefits resulting thereto by reason of the location of the South Park, is now due and payable at the office of the South Park Commissioners, Room No. 7 Republic Life Insurance Building, 161 and 163 LaSalle-st.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name and style of Cory, Barrett, Hanna & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The firm of Hanna, Barrett & Co., successors to Cory, Barrett, Hanna & Co., are alone authorized to collect the business outstanding indebtedness of said firm, and will pay all debts contracted by them in the course of the business of said old firm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1872.

Rulers & Red Tape,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

Steam Heating.

Estimates furnished and contracts taken for all kinds of STEAM HEATING.

[illegible] PORTER & CO., [illegible]

THE CAMPAIGN.

SENATOR TIPTON AT MENDOTA.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening, agreeably to the announcement, Senator Tipton addressed our citizens on the political questions of the day. The great hall in the Masonic block, over the Post Office, was crowded with ladies and gentlemen at an early hour, who listened with the closest attention to the speech of more than two-and-a-half hours in length. To say that it was a masterly analyzation of the doings of the party in power, is but a poor compliment. The speech was actually cauterizing; humorous at times when bringing the follies and assumptions of the ring-masters of the Grant party to the light of investigating truth. Dealing in no denunciatory language, but touching every subject so that the smallest capacity could comprehend. The wit and sarcasm, the lucid exposure of the imminent danger to Republican liberty, and the sublime patriotism contained in the address, rendered it one of the most interesting and instructive speeches we have heard or read during the present campaign. Indeed, judging from the howls of rage set up by the worshippers of the idol whose head is always enwreathed in the smoke of a cigar, the speech was a telling one, and the wounded birds are in a terrible flutter this morning. We are now able to realize how Morton, of Indiana, winced at the sarcastic thrusts so often hurled at him in the Senate Chamber by the Senator from Nebraska.

This is the only speech Mr. Tipton makes at present in this State. He took the cars at 2 o'clock, after the meeting, for home, to meet pressing engagements there.

The Liberal cause is progressing here with certain strides. This town heretofore has been the Republican stronghold of LaSalle County. Now, by actual polling of the town, it is believed that there is a majority in favor of Greeley and Brown. Be assured that the largest county in the State in area, and the second in population, is going to range herself upon the side of Reform and of administration of the laws under the Constitution.

J. C. C.

THE HON. E. G. CAULFIELD, AT LASALLE, ILL.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 29, 1872.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: This distinguished citizen of Chicago addressed an audience here, last evening, limited in numbers only by the capacity of our largest hall, the weather being unfavorable for an out-door meeting. Fully six hundred voters crowded in to hear him, and the enthusiasm that greeted the many good points and strong arguments he made shows that the people of LaSalle appreciate high-toned, gentlemanly utterances. Even our political opponents say it was an admirable speech for our side, and the Liberals wonder they can admit so much and yet stick to Grant, whose character as a statesman was drawn in bold, truthful, and clear-cut lines, that reflect little credit either upon himself or his supporters. The audience was composed largely of Germans and Irishmen; and allusions to Greeley's life-long, earnest advocacy of their political rights elicited rounds of applause. The fact is, the old man's homely presence is enshrined in the hearts of the people, and as they trusted Abraham Lincoln twelve years ago, so do they now instinctively turn to "Old Honesty" as a man of the people, whom the people need not fear to trust. The Liberals here have appointed a committee of five, who are in search of Blanton Duncan Democrats, and, should they succeed in finding one, the name, residence, and occupation of the phenomenon will be furnished at once to the public.

HANS CLASPER.

A KANSAS BLANTON DUNCANITE.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 24.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "I do remember an apothecary, and hereabouts he dwells." His name is Peckham. He had the distinguished honor of belonging to the Kansas Legislature that elected Caldwell to the United States Senate, and subsequently negotiated for a half-interest in a Topeka drug store, to be paid for with the proceeds of the sale of his vote to the Caldwell party. Peckham has recently attained additional notoriety. His name has been in the telegraph despatches as a representative Democrat of Kansas, who proposes to "maintain his dignity at all hazards," and join the Blatant Donkeys in the Louisville picnic next month.

Peckham's "integrity" is of such peculiar and novel kind that it ought to be maintained as a "specimen brick" from Kansas. Lest some untoward incident or accident should prevent our Peckham's presence at the Duncan pic-nic, sketches of his career in the Legislature, and his tribulations thereafter, are herewith presented to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. The following extracts are taken from the report of the Joint Committee of Investigation appointed by the Kansas Legislature of 1872, to investigate charges of bribery and corruption connected with the election of 1871. The witnesses were Mr. Peckham's partners in the drug business:

DR. H. S. GRENO,

sworn and examined by Chairman, testified as follows:

Q. Where did you reside last winter during the Senatorial election?

A. In Topeka, Kan.

Q. What business was you then engaged in?

A. In the drug and medicine business.

Q. How long after that election did you continue in that business?

A. I continued in that business by myself until about the 27th of April, 1871. Then I sold one-half interest in the business to W. H. Peckham, and sold the balance of my interest in October, to Peckham & White.

Q. For what consideration did you sell the one-half interest to Peckham?

A. For about $2,200. I have not the papers with me from which I could tell the exact amount.

Q. Was that amount paid by Peckham to you at that time?

A. No sir, it was not.

Q. Did he execute to you any security for that sum?

A. He gave me his notes after the invoice was taken at 30 and 60 days' time.

Q. Were the notes paid when due?

A. No, not in full, part of them was paid.

Q. How much?

A. Some time in June he fixed up $1,500, and gave me his note for $500.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with him about his financial affairs between the time of sale and the payment of $1,500?

A. I did.

Q. Did he at any time tell you where, or from whom he expected to get money to pay the obligations?

A. Well, yes.

Q. Of whom did he say he expected to receive money?

A. From Mr. Caldwell or the Caldwell party.

Q. Did he tell you when this promise to let him have money was made?

A. He said it was made during the Senatorial contest.

Q. Did he state what the consideration of that promise was?

A. He stated that he had expended a considerable amount of money to secure his election in his own district, and it had cost him a good deal to come up here and represent his district; and that he had positive assurance from Mr. Caldwell's friends that they would make it all back to him, and pay him well for his influence in trying to secure the election of Mr. Caldwell. He stated that he was sorry that he had not worked for Sidney Clarke; that Mr. Clarke had promised to buy his farm, and if he had worked for Mr. Clarke he could have sold his farm for all it had cost him. He told me he was afraid Caldwell was going to play off on him. After we had completed the invoice, he went over to Leavenworth to see Caldwell and Len T. Smith. When he left, he said he was going to make them come to time in some shape. He said he was satisfied they had been fooling him, and playing off on him. He came back and went over again. Once he came in the store about the 1st of May, and said he noticed in the papers that Mr. Caldwell had returned from Washington and he was going over to see him again. He said if they did not pay him all they agreed to pay him, that he knew just how much it cost him to secure his election, and he was going to try to get that back anyhow. At the time I first had conversation with him about this, he was to buy my entire stock. This conversation was a short time after the adjournment of the Legislature; he was to pay me $2,000 down and give me his notes secured for the balance, whatever it might be, at six, twelve, and eighteen months' time. After the invoice was completed, he said he had been disappointed in getting his money, and desired me to retain a half interest in the business.

Q. You may state, if at any time in these conversations Mr. Peckham stated how much money he was to get from Caldwell or the Caldwell party.

A. He told me he was to get, or expected to get, $2,000 at least; that his services were worth that at least. He said he had worked hard; *he had done a good deal of dirty work for them.*

Q. Did Mr. Peckham in these conversations say or convey to you the idea that he had been promised money for his support of Mr. Caldwell in the Senatorial election of last winter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom?

A. T. J. Anderson and Len T. Smith.

Q. After Mr. Peckham had been to Leavenworth to see Caldwell or Smith, what did he say about having seen either of these gentlemen when he returned?

A. He stated that he had seen Smith, and once that he had seen Caldwell. He said Smith had told him he would make it all right with him yet.

Q. About how many times have you heard him speak of getting money of these gentlemen?

A. It was almost a daily occurrence for several weeks.

Q. Did he ever get that money, or any part of it?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. Did you talk with Peckham during the contest about what he was to get?

A. I don't recollect that I did. During the contest he made use of this expression: "I am a Democrat, and there is no chance of electing a Democrat; that it cost me a good deal to secure my election, and leave my place and come up here, and I believe I will, so long as money is being used, go in and make the most I can out of it." This conversation substantially was had several times.

Q. State whether or not Mr. Peckham had ever denounced Mr. Caldwell, or the Caldwell party, because they had not lived up to their contract with him?

A. Yes, he did on several occasions. He called them villains and rascals, and generally dishonest, and used Mr. Caldwell's name in such denunciations.

WILLIAM MELVILLE,

having been sworn, testified as follows:

Q. Did you hear Mr. Peckham make any statement any time during the Senatorial contest last winter, in regard to that contest?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Well, sir, you may state what he said about it.

A. It was just before—the night before—the election; he was in the store [the drug-store of H. S. Greno & Co., Topeka], and he said that he was going to vote for Mr. Caldwell for a consideration of $2,000.

Q. Well, after that, did you hear any conversation with regard to the matter?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. When, and what?

A. It was at different times. We had held out to Mr. Peckham, and this money was to have been paid over, and he failed to get it after going for two or three different times.

Q. Where did he go for it?

A. To Leavenworth.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him after his return from any of those Leavenworth trips?

A. No, sir, not myself. Dr. Greno did all the business; but I heard it.

Q. State what he said on his return from Leavenworth.

A. He said he failed to get the money, and at one time I heard him say he wished he had saved his money and stayed at home instead of going to the Legislature this winter; and another time he said that he wished he had voted for Mr. Clarke, because Mr. Clarke would have bought his farm and paid him for his improvements.

When we read the pathetic passages in the testimony relating to Peckham's self reproaches for not having sustained Clarke and secured the farm, we quickly reach the conclusion that no such disaster will overtake our "representative Democrat" at Louisville. It is true that Caldwell and Smith were shrewd enough to obtain the vast influence of Peckham's integrity, and the trivial consideration of Peckham's vote, for no consideration other than that which "warriors feel in foemen worthy of their steel;" but it does not follow that Grant, Morton, and Duncan can capture our Peckham without a cash consideration. The good book of the Kansas Legislature does show that Peckham counted his Topeka chickens before they were hatched; but therein is presented an additional reason why Peckham will hatch his Duncan chickens before Grant and Morton will count them. Peckham's motto at Louisville will be, "Dirty work for Grant and Duncan must be paid for in advance."

KANSAS.

THE VOICE OF A "FRIEND."

MAGNOLIA, Putnam Co., Ill., 8th month, 1872.

Respected Editor:

As a member of the Society of Friends, I was pleased with the proffers of conciliation as stated in the Cincinnati Convention. The war-drum, it seems to me, has been made to beat the party reveille, to keep alive the spirit of ferocity, which is opposed to progress and to peace. Leading politicians keep up a war of words, a moral war, and a war of oppressive acts, long after the passions of the people would otherwise be allayed. They have neither been just nor generous as foes. No people were ever yet coerced into good will. Love and mercy alone heal the wounds of war. It is an omen of better and brighter days when the people, irrespective of sect or party, call for a National Peace Convention to reunite our common country, and restore that patriotic harmony which is the life and crown of a true Republic. To work upon the evil passions of a part of the people is to invite recrimination from others; while, in the very breath of conciliation, there is a healing balm. The Reform that represents an honest and earnest good-will is peculiarly fortunate in having for its nominees men who are the outspoken advocates of equal rights for all races and nations; and, whether they are to preside over the destinies of the nation for a term of years or not, their names and influence have already opened to the people the dawn of a New Era.

SIDNEY AVERILL.

THE SOLDIERS.

General Ambrose E. Burnside:

SIR: You, and twenty or thirty shoulder-strappers, have called a Convention of soldiers to meet at Pittsburgh in September. You are aware that the Republican party has had the power to pass such laws as it pleased, and I therefor ask you to answer these questions:

If the Republican party has had the power, why has it refused to equalize the bounties, when every Democrat in Congress was in favor of such a law?

Why has the Republican party refused to provide bounty for all men discharged for disease, when the Democrats have favored such law?

Why did Republicans vote against giving bounty land to soldiers of the late war, when all but two Democrats voted in favor of such a law?

Why did Republicans defeat the bill to increase the pensions of all soldiers and soldier's widows, when every Democrat was in favor of such law?

Why did Republicans compel soldiers to wait for years for the bounty which the Supreme Court of the United States declared to be due those who enlisted before July 21, 1861? And why did the Republicans, at the request of Henry Wilson, deny all heirs of such soldiers the right of such bounty?

Why does the Republican party still refuse to give the bounty due to men discharged for promotion?

Why does the Republican party *refuse to give colored soldiers the same bounty as white soldiers*, when every Democrat is in favor of giving them the bounty?

Why does the Republican party still refuse to give remaining instalments of bounty to men who enlisted after July 4, 1864?

Why does the Republican party offer a premium on celibacy and prostitution by refusing to continue pensions to widows who remarry?

Why does the Republican party steadily refuse to pay pensions in gold?

And, lastly, tell us why the Sturgis Rifles, Illinois Infantry, are denied the hundred dollars, due by Supreme Court decision, because you, on assuming command, asked their discharge, and represented that you asked it at their request?

Answer these questions, Mr. Burnside, and satisfy the high privates, if you can, that the Republican party has not been paying the public debt at the expense of the soldiers. I remain, sir, truly yours,

C. AUGUSTUS HAVILAND.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1872.

THAT "STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC" CONVENTION IN MACON COUNTY.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the Chicago *Times* of the 25th inst., appears a special despatch from this place giving an account of the Blanton Duncan Democracy in "Convention" assembled, etc., which despatch is so devoid of truth that I notice it. In the first place, notwithstanding all the circulation and prominence given to the above "Convention," by the Grant-collared gentry, in the county, the "Convention" was composed of but two individuals, other than whom not a single person opened his mouth. One of said individuals forming the "Convention" was the gentleman who sent the despatch, in which he anounces to the world that he gravely challenged discussion, etc. The other individual forming one of the dual "Con vention," who is announced as making an "enthusiastic speech," made the same "enthusiastic speech" from the same stand he then occupied, not two weeks previous, to the Grant and Wilson Club of this city, and made the same "enthusiastic speech" at the formation of a Grant and Wilson Club at Niantic, in this county, on the same evening. The "Chairman" of the "Convention" will vote for Greeley at the ensuing election, and refused to preside at the Convention until informed that his Chairmanship would only be for dignity, and that he would only be required to "occupy the Chair;" and I state it as a fact, to be attested by the "200 or 300" present, that the "Chairman" did not say one word, or put a single vote, during the proceedings of the "Convention."

Again, the resolutions purporting to be the resolutions of the "Convention" were not "adopted" at all, but simply read by the self-constituted Secretary.

In conclusion, I state, without fear of contradiction, that the "200 or 300" persons present were Greeley's supporters, attracted to the "Convention" through curiosity, and Grant supporters, present to give "dignity" to the concern, which was called in their interest; and that the "Convention" proper was composed of but three men—the Chairman, who will vote for Greeley; the pretended Secretary, and author of the despatch; and the "enthusiastic" speaker, who, on that evening made a Grant speech in his own town; and that one of the "delegates" and one of the alternates selected by the "Secretary" to go to Springfield were not present at the "Convention," and said, previous to the "Convention," that they would have nothing to do with the concern, believing it to be solely in the interest of Grant.

So much for "the Straight Democracy of Macon County."

LIBERAL.

THE HON. W. E. NELSON IN VERMILLION COUNTY, ILL.

DANVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Hon. William E. Nelson, candidate for Congress on the Liberal ticket for the Fourteenth District, has just finished a most effective and thorough canvass of this (Vermillion) County. On the 21st inst., he opened the canvass at Herpeston, where he was listened to with marked attention by a very good audience. The evening of the same day he was greeted by a fine gathering at Rossville, composed about equally of Liberals and Regular Republicans, the latter of whom expressed a strong desire to hear argument upon the political issues of the day, as the previous addresses to which the had listened were mere appeals to their passions and prejudices, and had almost completely disgusted them. Mr. Nelson fully complied with the desire, and left the impression that the real, genuine logic of the campaign is on our side, and that the only one of the Grantites is to blind by prejudice the better judgment of the people. The same impression was made at every point where Mr. Nelson has spoken. The same marked attention on the part of his audiences, the same desire to hear argument and not invective, and the same satisfaction with Mr. Nelson's efforts, characterized the subsequent meetings, at Marysville, Newtown, Fithian, Georgetown, Ridge Farm, Dallas, Catlin, Fairmount, Brick Church, and State Line. Mr. Nelson won hosts of friends everywhere by reason of his gentlemanly bearing, and the fairness and candor which he brought to the discussion of the questions. The members of both parties in this district can safely extend to Mr. Nelson a welcome in his future canvass, and can rest assured that they will find in him no political "slush-whacker," but a man endowed with the first and highest qualities of a statesman,—an ability to address himself to the discussion of political questions with dignity, fairness, and honesty.

VERMILLION.

LIBERALISM AT ELDORA, IOWA.

ELDORA, Iowa, Aug. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday, the Liberal Republicans held a Mass Convention here, and selected delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Mason City on the 4th September. The Democrats and Liberals unite in this city, and have formed their Central Committee of five members,—three Liberals and two Democrats.

Last evening we organized a Greeley and Brown Club, numbering 52 members. O. S. Phelps, Esq.,—a life-long Republican, and a former popular official of Dodge County, Wis., having been Sheriff of that county, Postmaster of Beaver Dam and member of the Legislature, I believe,—was chosen President. We have some ten members from the Republican party. Judge Thompson addressed the meeting in an able speech of an hour, reviewing the political situation of the country at this time, and the policy of the Administration in its appointments; pointing out the festering corruption in every branch of the Government, and the humiliating position of the Republican party, coming before the people with a platform of principles which, in scarcely one instance, have they shown by their acts that they believed to be right, or gave promise of sustaining in the future; and closing with an eloquent appeal for all honest, thinking men of all parties to unite and restore the Government to its former purity.

E. O. THAYER, Secretary.

GRANT MEETING AT LANSING, IOWA—LIBERAL CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

LANSING, Iowa, Aug. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday morning our town was flooded with handbills announcing a Grant and Wilson meeting at Concert Hall, in the evening, to be addressed by the Hon. J. F. Meyers, of Washington, D. C. One-half of the bill was printed in English, and the remainder in German, and it announced that the speaker would conclude his speech in the German language. The meeting proved a "wet blanket" to the enthusiasm of the Grantites. Our German fellow-citizens didn't "enthuse" for Grant worth a cent. The largest number in the hall at any one time did not exceed 100, and, at the close of the speech, there were not over from 50 to 60 present, and not more than a dozen of those were Germans. The speaker concluded that it would be unnecessary to speak any in German. The Hon. Mr. Meyers is a Grant office-holder. Nearly one-half of the population of this town are Germans, and four-fifths of them don't want any more Grant in theirs.

The Liberal Congressional Convention for this (the Third) district, will meet at Dubuque next week, to nominate a successor to the Hon. W. G. Donnan. A full attendance is expected from all the counties in the district, both of Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The Hon. John J Stoneman, of Clayton County, from present appearances, will be the nominee; and that he will beat Mr. Donnan there is not a doubt. Mr. Stoneman has been a Democrat of Liberal proclivities, and is a warm supporter of Greeley and Brown.

ALLAMAKEE.

LIBERALISM AT SPARTA, WIS.

SPARTA, Wis., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A Liberal Republican meeting was held here on the evening of the 26th inst., in Grove's Opera Hall. The hall, which will hold from 800 to 1,000 when full, was densely packed with *men*, while, at the meeting held here a few weeks since by the Grant and Wilson Club, at which time Senator Carpenter spoke, about one-half of the audience was composed of the gentler sex. C. L. Hood, Esq., of LaCrosse, and the Hon. M. M. Strong, of Mineral Point, were the speakers. They both made very able speeches, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested. The Long Branch Republicans begin to look sick in Monroe County, and Greeley and Brown will receive a large majority next November. Many of our most prominent men, who were formerly Republicans have forsaken the sinking ship, and now support the "Sage of Chappaqua."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

JULIAN AT ANGOLA.

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Hon. George W. Julian made one of his happiest efforts here yesterday, to a respectable and enthusiastic audience. He handled Governor Morton without gloves, and showed up most of his statements made here in such a light that no one was so poor as to stand up for the "noble Senator." When Mr. Julian was speaking of Greeley, a Grant man called out, "How about Niagara Falls," the response was as overwhelming as if the questioner had thrown himself into the boiling flood beneath the falls, and received the full force of the mighty cataract on his head. Life-long Democrats said "Amen" to every point Mr. Julian made, and his speech bristled all over with them. An intelligent Grant man said, this morning, that it was the greatest effort that had been made here yet. The Greeley and Brown men are looking happy and feeling jubilant, while the adherents of Grant are looking down in the mouth, and muttering curses, deep and strong, against the author of their troubles.

LIBERAL.

THE HON. C. ELLWOOD.

SYCAMORE, DeKalb Co., Ill., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a meeting of the Republican County Convention of DeKalb County, held at this place on the 26th inst., great excitement was occasioned by the withdrawal from the Administration party of the Hon. C. Ellwood, formerly Secretary of the Illinois State Senate, and at present one of the leading business men of DeKalb County. Mr. Ellwood, upon being called out to address the Convention, said that he could no longer support the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, and that he now desired to extend to all honest Republicans the right hand of fellowship, and ask them to come out upon the Lord's side, and assist to purge the country from the curse of moral and political corruption brought upon it by the present Administration. Mr. Ellwood said: "From this time until the last hour of the day of election, I intend to work with all my might to secure the election of Horace Greeley, whom I believe to be an honest man."

More than twenty men who attended the Convention in the interest of U. S. Grant have since come out fairly and squarely, and agree to vote for the Good Old Philosopher.

J.

LIBERALISM IN SHELBY COUNTY, ILL.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The cause is onward here. The Democracy are a unit. Among Republicans, there will not be less than 200 who voted for Grant in 1868 who will vote the Liberal ticket this fall, among whom are John S. Roberts, Benjamin Tallman, Richard Keira, H. S. Mouser, H. B. Funk, John Funk, H. H. Funk, Captain H. Blackstone, John Mann, Jesse Donald, and scores of others, all prominent men and of acknowledged worth and local influence. The Hon. S. W. Moulton made a tremendous speech at the Court House last Saturday night to an immense crowd. A general and painful apathy prevails in the Grant camp, while, among Greeley men, the wildest enthusiasm prevails. There is but one thing to be feared, and that is over confidence.

You may count on 1,300 majority for Greeley in November in Shelby County. Mark that!

J. W. J.

POLITICS AT FREEPORT ILL.

FREEPORT, Ill., Aug. 29.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Liberal Congressional Convention for the Fifth District was held here yesterday. The representation was full, and the proceedings were enthusiastic and entirely harmonious. The Hon. James Dinsmore, of Whiteside County, received the nomination for Congress, and, from present indications, will make it warm for the Grantites in the Fifth District. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, an effective speaker, and very popular. Mr. Burchard, the present member, will probably find that a return to Washington is fraught with more difficulties than heretofore.

After the conclusion of the Congressional Convention, the Senatorial and Representative Convention of the district composed of the Counties of Stephenson and Jo Daviess, assembled, and placed in nomination Dr. W. P. Naramore, of Stephenson, for Senator, and Frederick Stahl, of Jo Daviess, and E. L. Cronkrite, of Stephenson, for Representatives. These are splendid nominations, and will, without doubt, carry the district by a large majority. Dr. Naramore is known as a prominent and influential Republican, a man of undoubted capacity, and a good speaker. Mr. Stahl is well known and generally appreciated as a gentleman of ability and integrity. Mr. Cronkrite is Mayor of the City of Freeport, and is a gentleman of intelligence, fine executive ability, very popular, and a hard worker.

With such unexceptionable candidates, and with the enthusiastic spirit evinced in this section, the result cannot be doubted. The Liberal feeling grows here every day. Of Bourbons there is not a corporal's guard; while the true and tried Republicans who are daily giving in their adhesion to the Liberal cause can be numbered by tens and twenties.

A Liberal meeting was held here last night. Although but two hours' notice was given, Hettinger's Hall was filled by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. E. C. Burchell, of Ogle County; the Hon. M. Y. Johnson, of Galena; and A. E. McCoy, of Whiteside County. The speech of Mr. Johnson was particularly noticeable, as it was confidently asserted by the Grantites that he (Johnson) had his sails trimmed for the Louisville breaking-out. His speech was a scathing review of the Grant party, and an unequivocal and hearty indorsement of Greeley and the Cincinnati platform.

"Dick" Oglesby spoke his piece here on Saturday. It was the same one that he has been speaking for the past twelve years, and neither surprised nor convinced any one. The speech would have been published in full in the Postmaster's organ, of this city, but for a lack of capital I's,—the office not containing enough to put it in type.

TYPO.

POLITICS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 27.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Nebraska is quietly progressive in the movement for Reform. General E. Estabrook, an old resident and leading Liberal, returning yesterday from a ten days' trip,—for the purpose of organizing clubs and speaking to the people,—through the northern and north-western counties, brings additional assurance of the depth and breadth of the movement. Particularly among the Germans and Scandinavians is it strengthening. General E. came in by way of North Bend,—some 50 miles west, on the Union Pacific,—which thriving little town he reached the same evening on which arrangements had been made for an address by our United States District Attorney, Neville, on the virtues and glories of the Administration. The friends of both speakers proposed a joint discussion; but, after various modifications from the United States Attorney regarding precedence, etc., all of which were acceded to, he entirely declined.

Fair discussion has not been sought after by the Administrationists during this campaign; in fact, the instances where an attempt has been made indicate an anxiety the other way.

One of the most hopeful signs of the Reform party here is the entire absence of jealousy or partisan feeling among the two branches, Liberal Republicans and Democrats, regarding candidates. The one idea of selecting the best and strongest men prevails. This, to my mind, is a strong practical argument against the loud and unnecessary assertions that the Democrats are only seeking a new lease of power.

The Administrationists in our midst are bitterly divided in interest on this question. Not less than three candidates burden Omaha alone with their expectations and desires.

L. B.

LIBERALISM AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Aug. 28.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large concourse of our citizens were entertained to-night by an able address by the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa. Although but three hours' notice of the meeting was given, the hall was densely packed, and great enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed. Mr. Grinnell's speech was unanswerable in logic, kind in spirit,—persuading even the stubborn Grantites that, if they are true Republicans, they should cut loose from a corrupt, personal party. He paid a glowing tribute to the worth and statesmanship of Indiana's favorite son, the Hon. T. A. Hendricks.

This portion of the State of Indiana, at least, is alive, and working for the great party of Reform and Good Government, whose banners float the names of Greeley and Brown. The Louisville side-show has few friends here.

HOOSIER.

THE IOWA "STRAIGHTOUTS."

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 30.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The "Straightout Democrats" have come to grief in this State. On the 28th inst., at the hour appointed for the State Convention, there were none here to answer to the call. A few Greeley Democrats, who had wandered in the Court House, organized, and passed resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown. In the evening, a few "Straightouts" from this city assembled, and passed another set of resolutions, and appointed a few of their number as delegates to Louisville. One of the delegates appointed is Thomas Jefferson Seevers, of Madison County. This man Seevers has not been a Democrat for two years, and he holds a pass to the Louisville Convention granted "on account of James Harlan." The DesMoines *Leader* of to-day charges this, and offers to furnish affidavits to prove it. The *Leader* also charges another of the "Straightouts" with saying, in the presence of four or five men, who will make affidavit to the conversation, that he, and all of them, were offered passes over the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, to go to Louisville. These are facts, generally known, and proof of which is offered any time. You may imagine the bustle created among the Grant men. They will have no way of avoiding the charge of buying up the Louisville Convention.

A LIBERAL.

DECLINES THE APPOINTMENT.

CARTHAGE, Ill., Aug. 31.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The thirty-two gentlemen who assembled at Springfield on the 29th inst., in the capacity of a "Straight-out Democratic State Convention," must have been hard run for delegates to the Blanton Duncan Convention and for members of their State Central Committee, as, it seems, I was appointed in both capacities for this (the Tenth) District.

Whenever I make up my mind to aid Grant's election in any manner, I will go straight into the Radical ranks, and not round by the way of Louisville for their purpose.

I decline the dual appointment of the Bourbon "Convention," with thanks.

J. M. DAVIDSON,

Editor *Republican* (Greeley paper).

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s 6d@29s. Winter wheat, 12s 4d@12s 6d; spring wheat, 11s 10d@12s 1d; white wheat, 12s 8d. Corn, 28s@28s 3d. Pork, 50s. Lard 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs buoyant. Flour, 29s. Winter wheat, 12s 6d; spring, 12s@12s 4d; winter, 12s 6d@12s 8d. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Consols—Money, 92⅞; accounts, 92⅞; bonds of '65, 93⅞; bonds of '67, 93⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅞. Erie, 50⅞. Tallow, 46s 3d.

PARIS Sept. 2.—Rentes, 55f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Cotton active and firm; middling upland, 10⅞; Orleans, 10⅞; sales 18,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs buoyant. California white wheat, 12s 6d@12s 8d; red spring, 12s@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour, 29s. Corn, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Oats, 1s 3d. Beef, 62s. Lard, 41s 9d. Cheese, 61s.

New York Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Total for the week, 9,126 head, or 1,000 more than last week. On sale to-day, 154 cars at Communipaw, 100 at One Hundredth street, and 61 at Weehawken, making 6,161, against 4,000 last Monday, and still the market is ⅞@⅞c better than then. Everything sold off early. The quality was variable, with 2,900 Texans for the week, and 1,700 to-day. Texans poor, and selling from 8@10c; natives 10c for hard lots up to thin; 12⅞@13c for medium, and 13⅞@14c for good to prime. Choice animals sold at 14⅞c, with 50 head at 15c, weighing 60 lbs per cwt. The average was about 12⅞c, Texans pulling down fat cattle. Choice wanted. Texans rather dull. Sales 6 cars Texans, 6 cwt, at 9c; 5 cars, 8 cwt, 10c; 6 cars poor, 5 cwt, 8c; 8 cars Illinois, 7 cwt, 12@14c; 6 cars Ohio, 8 cwt, 13c; 7 cars rough Kentucky, 6⅞ cwt, 12c; 5 cars Illinois, 7⅞ cwt, 14c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 29,400; against 24,000 the previous week. On sale to-day, 6,900. Market very good for fat stock, but quality on sale is not good enough. Sheep sell at 5⅞@7⅞c, and lambs at 7⅞@10c. Sales car 83 lb Ohio sheep at 6c; car 80 lbs, 7⅞c; 2 cars poor State, 70 lbs, 6c; car 76 lb State lambs, 8⅞c; car 61 lb Ohio, 7⅞c; car 62 lb Canadas, 9⅞c; lot 64 lb Delaware, 10c.

HOGS—Receipts 36,400, against 34,800 last week; for to-day, 74 cars. There is a good market at an advance. Live sell at 5⅞@5⅞c; dressed, 7⅞@7⅞c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The week opens with spirit, and considerable more activity prevails in some lines of goods that have heretofore been very dull for the period. The tone of the market is seemingly more settled, but due caution is manifested by buyers, and little speculative feeling is evinced for any styles of goods. Brown sheetings and shirtings continued fairly active in all grades. Standard weights are in request, and medium grades in demand at current asking rates. Bleached goods moderately active for 4-4 shirting widths of certain grades, both of fine and low, dull of sale. Sheeting widths have been more active at the late reduced prices. Cotton drill continued in moderate request at unchanged rates. Cotton flannels improving in demand, and fair transactions are reported for the day. Wool flannels keep well sold up for favorite makes. Prints active, and the market strong and tending toward an advance. Woollens in better demand for cloths and coatings, and fancy cassimeres and shirtings of decided character and qualities. Doeskins fairly active, and well held up for certain makes. In foreign goods the week opens with encouraging prospects of brisk business. Many of the jobbers are quite busy. Prices firm.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—CATTLE—Firmer and higher; sales 2,800; prime to extra steers, 7⅞@7⅞c; medium to fair do, 6@7c.

SHEEP—Firm; sales 6,000 at 5⅞@6⅞c.

HOGS—Live firmer; sales 3,500 at $6.00@6.25.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—COTTON—In good demand and higher; middling upland, 21⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, with moderate export demand; receipts, 24,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.80@6.40; common to good extra, $7.00@7.10; good to choice, $7.20@8.00; white wheat Western, $8.00@9.25; St. Louis, $7.25@10.45. Rye flour steady at $4.25@5.10. Wheat higher, with moderate export demand; receipts, 31,000 bu; new and old mixed No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.61; Northwestern spring afloat, $1.62; red Winter Western, $1.53@1.61. Rye quiet; Western, [illegible]. Barley dull. Malt quiet. Corn dull; receipts, 463,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 58@59c; sail do, 59@60c; yellow, 60@62c; white, [illegible]. Oats, new active and firmer; receipts, 90,000 bu; Western, 40@46c; Ohio, 46@48c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy at 22@23c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15@18c. Sugar fairly active; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9⅞c; Cuba, [illegible].

TURPENTINE—Steady at 51c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSES—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 1,297,000 bu; oats, 1,043,000 bu; rye, 132,000 bu; barley, 14,000 bu; malt, 202,000 bu; peas, 30,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firmer; mess, $14.00@14.25; prime mess, $13.00@13.50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady; hams, 11@14c; shoulders, 7c; middles firm; long clear, September, October and November, 8c. Lard steady; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8⅞@9c; old, 9⅞c; kettle, 9⅞c.

BUTTER—Quiet; Western, 14@23c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—A shade easier at 93@93⅞c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; double extra, $6.40; treble, $8.75@8.00; family, $8.50@10.00. Corn quiet; yellow, 80c; mixed, 82; white, 84@85c. Oats quiet at 47@48c.

HAY—Firm at $27.00@28.00.

BRAN—90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $14.50. Bacon dull and easier at 8⅞@11⅞@12⅞c. Sugar-cured hams, 17@18c. Lard scarce and firmer; choice tierce, 10c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; fair to fully fair, 10⅞@11⅞c. Coffee quiet at 15@18⅞c.

STERLING—124⅞@124⅞; sight, ⅞@⅞ premium.

GOLD—113⅞@113⅞.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 200 bales; low middling, 18⅞c; middling, 20⅞c; receipts, 1,312 bales; exports, coast, 13 bales; stock, 86,852 bales.

WHISKEY—92@95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.76; No. 3 do, $1.65; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.55; No. 1 red, $1.60; No. 2, $1.48@1.49. Corn firm; high mixed 44⅞@45c; low mixed, 43⅞c; Michigan, 44c; white, 45c; no grade, 44⅞c. Oats, quiet; No. 2, 33c; old 34c; rejected, 34⅞c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 10⅞@10⅞c by sail; 12c by steam; Oswego and Kingston, 11@11⅞c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 121,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spring lower; No. 2, $1.23; winter irregular; sample lots No. 2 red, $1.63@1.70. Corn scarce; but little doing; No. 2 mixed, 32c. Oats firm; No. 2, 25c. Barley—No. 2 sold. Rye better; No. 2, 57⅞c.

WHISKEY—90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Bacon opened firm, but closed dull; shoulders, 8⅞c; clear rib, 10⅞@11c; clear, 11⅞@11⅞c. Bulk meats firm. Lard unchanged; summer, 8c.

HOGS—Firm at $4@4.65c.

CATTLE—Firm; prime to choice, $5@6⅞c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour strong; Western superfine, $5.25@6.00; extra, $6.75@7.75. Wheat firm; choice white, $1.90@1.95; fair to prime, $1.60@1.75; red Western, $1.65@1.80. Corn quiet and firm; mixed Western, 60c. Oats active; mixed Western, 39@40c; white, 40@41c. Rye quiet at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $15.00. Bulk shoulders, 6⅞c; sides, 9⅞c; clear rib, 9⅞@9⅞c. Bacon shoulders 8⅞c; sides, 10⅞@10⅞c. Hams, 17@18c. Lard dull at 9c for Western.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and wanted; medium dull.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94⅞c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept 2.—Wheat dull; sales 8,500 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.38@1.40. Corn active; closing firm; sales 110,000 bu No. 2 Western at 52@53⅞@53⅞c. Freights active; firm at 10⅞c for corn.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Sept 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee, $1.60; new No. 2 red winter, $1.67. Corn dull at 54@55c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; super fine, $4.00@4.25; extra, $5.50@5.75. Wheat firm; Western red, $1.58@1.63. Rye unchanged. Corn, yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 62@62⅞. Oats unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $15.25.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1, $1.37⅞; No. 2, $1.35⅞. Corn in good demand, but lower; No. 2, 38⅞c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 30c. Rye dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 57⅞c. Barley firm at 67⅞c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 13c; Oswego, 19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 72,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 144,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Sept 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull, but firm; No. 1 red held at $1.64. Corn steady; old receipts, 46c; fresh, 48@49c. Oats steady; new, 34c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—TOBACCO—Sales light at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—In fair order demand at previous prices.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at $7.25@7.50. Wheat in good demand; red, $1.50@1.55; white, $1.55@1.65. Corn steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; held at $13.75. Lard steady; summer, 8⅞c bid; 8⅞c asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 6⅞c bid; 6⅞c asked; clear rib sides, 9⅞c bid. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7⅞@7⅞c; clear rib, 10⅞c; clear, 10⅞c.

HOGS—Steady at 4⅞@5⅞c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept 2.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active but irregular; No. 1 white higher; extra, $1.85; No. 1, $1.67@1.70; amber, $1.57@1.58. Corn wanted at 48c. Oats in good demand at 35c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept 2.—COTTON—An advance is asked, but none established; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; family, $9.00@9.50. Cornmeal dull at $2.70. Corn in fair demand higher at 50@55c. Oats dull and drooping at 35c.

HAY—Dull and lower; mixed, 22.00@22.50.

BRAN—Dull and lower at $16.00.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept 2.—PASSED UP—Props Oneida, Thomas Scott, Maine, Missouri; barks City of Painesville, Favorite, Van Valkenburg; schrs Crosthwaite, Julia Willard, H. C. Albrecht, Rainbow, A. C. Maxwell, David Stewart, F. Marcell.

PASSED DOWN—Props Alaska, schrs A. W. Lucky, Mary Elizabeth, Orient, John Burt, Champion, Chenango, Jennie Graham, William Grandy, Belle Walbridge, P. S. Marsh, Pathfinder.

WIND—Northeast.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept 2.—PASSED UP—Prop Philadelphia; bark Parana; schrs Selkirk, Lewis Wells, Thomas Quayle, Frank Perew, Metropolitan.

PASSED DOWN—Props Badger State, Winslow; schr West Side.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 2.—RIVER—Arrived—Stmr Shoo Fly, towing canalboats Caroline and Gold Hunter, from Chillicothe, with corn for Chicago.

Departed—Canalboats Isabella, Burr Oak, American Star, and Olive Branch, all with lumber, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Passed Lone Bay State, from LaSalle, with corn and Gold Hunter, from Chillicothe, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Isabella, Burr Oak, Olive Branch, and Essex, all with lumber for Peru.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN.........Lessees and Managers

Five new Stars, Two new grand Ballets. Entire change of Programme to-night. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, the graceful and daring gymnast, FRANK GIBBONS. Engagement of the greatest Ethiopian Comedian now before the public WASH NORTON. The talented Character Dancers the LA VERDE CHILDREN. The great Ethiopian Comedian, CHARLEY BENALICT.

Miss Ella Chapman, Miss Martha Wren, Warren Sisters, Mr. James Collins, Miss Maggie Gray, Mr. H. G. Richmond, Miss Agnes Warren, Signor Capoolo, Harry Gulon, Frank H. Nelson.

COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE. Sixteen beautiful young ladies, led by the beautiful and talented star prem ier danseuse Miss Bettie Remelsbo, who, with the renowned maitre de ballet, Signor David Costa, Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, and Miss Susie Summerfield will appear in two new grand ballets. The performance concludes with the drama called Annie's New Year.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

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The success of this interesting drama warrants the management in continuing it TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

ARTICLE 47 is of intense interest. Be sure and see the entire play.

Full notice will be given of the production of SARATOGA.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

BY UNIVERSAL DESIRE, ONE WEEK MORE, Commencing Monday, Sept. 2.

PROFESSOR GANGERO

The greatest living performer, with his entire JAPANESE TROUPE, 16 in number.

POPULAR PRICES.

DRESS CIRCLE only.......................50 cents.

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Go early to secure seats. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

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MONDAY, Sept. 2, and every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

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House Re-decorated! New Company! New Music! New Scenery! New Properties!

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OCEANIC, ATLANTIC, CELTIC, BALTIC, REPUBLIC, ADRIATIC.

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.

Or to the White Star Line Office, 48 South Market-st., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	Aug 28	Parthia	Aug. 31
Batavia	Sept 4	Calabria	Sept. 7
Russia	Sept 11	Abyssinia	Sept. 14

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100 and $130 gold.

Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,

General Western Agent, 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates. Passengers will be found the cheapest and most comfortable. For freight or passage apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London; DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 3,

At half-past 9 a. m.,

At which time a full and complete line of the best style and seasonable goods will be offered. At same, we shall sell an elegant line of

COLORED AND BLACK FEATERS,

To which the attention of milliners is called.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, 26, Randolph-st.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

WE SHALL OFFER,

AT AUCTION,

On Wednesday, Sept. 4, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

600 CASES

OF ALL GRADES OF

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS' BOOTS,

And 125 CASES

Women's, Misses', & Children's Assorted Goods,

For Fall and Winter Wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, 26 Randolph-st.

776 MICHIGAN-AV.,

South of Twenty-second-st.

THE ENTIRE CONTENTS OF

Household Furniture

OF A FIRST-CLASS DWELLING

At Auction.

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Crockery and Glassware.

One elegant Pianoforte, cost $800, one Cabinet Melodeon.

On Tuesday, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

12 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.,

Between Randolph and Lake-sts.,

THE ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF 11 ROOMS.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining-room and Kitchen, Brussels and all Wool Carpets, Cook Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Parlor and Chamber Stoves, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, at 10 o'clock prompt.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL AUCTION SAAE.

ON

Thursday, Sept. 5, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Of the finest assortment of

PLATED WARE

from the well known Philadelphia Plated Ware Co. ever offered in Chicago, and at the same time a large line of

FANCY CHINA WARE AND TOYS.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HORACE REED & CO.

Regular Wednesday's Sale of

Dry Goods & Notions,

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, at 10 o'clock, at 44 State-st.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

LARGE SALE OF

DWELLING HOUSES.

On THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell, without reserve, all the buildings on Block bounded by Halsted, Union, Carroll, and Wayman sts., as the land is to be used for railroad purposes. Possession will be given immediately, and the buildings must be taken away at once.

The sale embraces—

One 3-story House,

Twelve good Cottages,

Eight 2-story Houses,

One large Foundry and Shop,

Three Stores with Dwellings above,

And a number of Stables and other Dwellings. Sale to take place on the premises. Terms of sale, CASH.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers.

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 5, at 2 o'clock, we will OFFER AT AUCTION,

26 lots at Brighton, near Archer-road.

15 lots at Desplaines, Section 12, 27, 11.

20 lots on Forest Hill, Section 31, 38, 14, 25x125.

2 half acre lots Allen's Subdivision 24, 37, 14.

40 acres in Lake County, section 28, 45, 9.

40 acres in Lake County, Section 16, 45, 12.

24 lots Russell's Subdivision 25, 38, 14.

The above property can be bought on very easy payments. The titles are clear.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Regular Weekly Sale of

Dry Goods, Piece Goods,

Furnishing Goods, Notions, Etc., Etc.,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms,

85 AND 87 MARKET-ST.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And large and splendid stock of

Clothing, Piece Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Beavers, Chinchillas, Cassimeres, Satinets, etc.,

On THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our new and spacious salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

To the Trade.

On Tuesday morning, Sept. 3, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE

By Wm. A. Butters & Co.,

At dwelling 309 WEST JACKSON-ST., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock. The entire household effects will be sold to the best bidder, regardless of price, the whole comprising genteel parlor, chamber, dining room, and kitchen furniture, Brussels carpets, beds, bedding, mirrors, crockery, etc., etc.

SALE OF NEW

FURNITURE.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, 30 packages Crockery, 20 new top and open buggies, Phaetons, Wagons, etc., on Wednesday, September 4, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF

DRY GOODS.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Clothing, Fancy Dry Goods, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Notions, etc., TO THE TRADE, on THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

AT

North Evanston,

BY

T. S. FITCH & CO.,

OF

50 FINE RESIDENCE LOTS,

ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872.

These lots are of large size, 50x150 feet, fronting on wide avenues, with good sidewalks, and are covered with large, beautiful shade trees.

The improvements are of a substantial character, and are being rapidly made, insuring to purchasers A Good Neighborhood and a Profitable Increase in the Value of Property.

The railway accommodations are excellent, accommodating all who must be at their work by 7 o'clock in the morning, as well as those who prefer coming later.

The Northwestern University, the Female College, and the Public Schools afford

EDUCATIONAL PRIVILEGES

Equal to any in the West.

The general reputation of Evanston society is that there is none better in any of Chicago's suburbs, and this, in connection with its churches, stores, healthful location, beautiful grounds and the entire absence of saloons, makes it most desirable as a home for all who are interested in the welfare of their families.

A free train will leave the Northwestern Railroad Depot at 9 o'clock a. m. Thursday, September 5, for North Evanston, and returning to the city will leave North Evanston at 3 o'clock p. m.

A free lunch will be served on the ground.

The terms of sale are: One fifth down and balance in four equal annual payments, with six per cent. interest; or one-tenth down and balance in forty-eight monthly payments with six per cent. interest.

A deposit of $50 on each lot will be required at time of sale and the balance of the first payment within thirty days from sale.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Any further information may be had of T. S. FITCH & CO., No. 157 Dearborn-st., AND OF THE OWNER, JOHN CULVER, No. 149 La Salle-st., Bote Block.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between ENGEL & BELL, 74 West Lake-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said James Bell is to still continue the business at the aforesaid place. All debts due said firm are to be paid to James Bell; also, all liabilities of said firm are to be paid by said Bell.

JOHN F. ENGEL, JAMES BELL.

Aug. 31, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

I have this day disposed of all my interest in the late firm of S. S. Williamson & Co., doing business at 31 Franklin-st., Chicago, to F. P. Erskine, and he is only authorized to collect accounts due the firm.

Chicago, Aug. 23, 1872. S. S. WILLIAMSON.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS!

Preparatory to removing to our New Store,

Cor. State & Madison-sts.

Sept. 15, we shall, till then, offer Special Bargains in each Department of our Stock, to close broken lines. Our Fall Stock is very complete, and we invite inspection.

Nos. 123, 124 & 126 Michigan-av.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW.

REAL ESTATE.

HUMBOLDT PARK LOTS.

The Workingman's

GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO

SECURE A FINE RESIDENCE LOT.

We offer for sale, for a short time only, 34 choice Building Lots in Hosmer & Rogers' Subdivision, adjoining HUMBOLDT PARK, fronting on NORTH-AV., CALIFORNIA-AV., WAUBANSIA-AV., and WASHTENA-AV. Prices very low. Long time given. Only small cash payment required. Balance in monthly or quarterly payments, as purchasers may desire. ONLY FOUR MILES FROM THE COURT HOUSE. NO CITY OR PARK TAXES OR ASSESSMENTS. With all advantages of the Park, and within easy distance of the business centres of the city, making this the most desirable and cheapest property around Chicago. For plans and full particulars call on

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,

376 STATE-ST.

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

AMERICAN

BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

L. M. DAYTON,

184 Second st., Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematics and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English. It is inspected by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Pruessing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

KENWOOD SEMINARY

HYDE PARK, ILL.,

A beautifully located and liberally appointed School for girls, away from the noise and turmoil of the city, but perfectly convenient of access. Unusual opportunities offered for French, German, and Music. Send for circulars 489 Wabash-av. Will be re-opened September 11.

MRS. J. A. KENNICOTT, Principal.

Misses E. and B. Grant's Boarding and Day School,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will reopen September 16, at 74 Grant-place, near Lincoln Park, Chicago. For circulars apply as above.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE,

413 WEST TWELFTH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Studies in this Institution will be resumed Monday, Sept. 2. Tuition per session of ten months, $60. For catalogue or information apply to

Rev. JNO. S. VERDIN, S. J., Vice President.

ST. XAVIER'S

ACADEMY,

371 Cottage Grove avenue, (Woodland Park, opposite Chicago University) will resume studies Monday, September 2.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square; G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies. New buildings, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third-st., New York, between Fifth and Madison avs., near Central Park. No extra charge for German. The ninth year will commence October 1, 1872. Mrs. Reed's address, until September 15, is Neversink, N. J.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal, Rev D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING,

At the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept 11. For Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, address PROF. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

GENERAL NOTICES.

New & Direct Route to Cincinnati

Via Kankakee Line.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 26, this line will be open for freight to Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and points in the Southeast. Rates as low as other routes. For information and bills of lading apply at Depot, foot of South Water-st., or at General Office, 76 Market-st.

JOSEPH F. TUCKER, General Freight Agent, Chicago.

H. J. PAGE, General Freight Agent, Cincinnati.

JAMES K. DEMING, Agent, Chicago.

NOTICE.

An arrangement is being made by the Commissioners of Lincoln Park for the removal and re-interment of the bodies buried in the Potters' Field in the old city cemetery, notice is hereby given to any persons having friends buried in that tract, that such bodies will be removed under their direction by making application to either A. H. BURLEY, City Comptroller, or Dr. BEN C. MILLER, County Superintendent of Public Charities.

The Commissioners of Lincoln Park.

R. F. CULVER, President.

E. S. TAYLOR, Secretary.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ADDITION

TO CHICAGO.

All parties holding gift deeds in the above addition can purchase the adjoining lots, on reasonable terms, by calling within ten days from the date hereof, after which time they will be sold to the first applicants.

Sept. 2, 1872. E. COLE, 333 Wabash-av.

OFFICE OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF Cook County, Chicago, September 2, 1872. Public notice is hereby given that all persons desiring a rebate of taxes in the burnt district must file their application with the Committee on Equalization of Taxes in the old Court House on or before the 20th of September, 1872, as no application for rebate will be received after that date.

M. C. STEARNS,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
J. H. PAHLMAN,
Committee on Equalization.

Times, Inter Ocean, Post, Journal, Staats Zeitung, Union and News please copy three times.

ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO., PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 24, 1872.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockford, Rock Island and Saint Louis Railroad Company will be held at the Company's office in the City of Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, noon.

RANSOM R. CABLE, Pres.

JOHN P. WHITEHEAD, Sec'y.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

For Lake Superior.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers,

Dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure steamer, PEERLESS, Capt. George P. McKay, will leave for Duluth and intermediate ports on Saturday evening, Sept. 7, at 8 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,

244 East Washington-st., Central Block.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

Political Goods

Of all kinds. Fireworks, Flags, Lanterns, Torches, Badges, Uniforms, etc. JOSEPH E. PURDY, 2 and 14 Maiden-lane, New York. Established 1845.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT

AT A

Low Price.

THE CHICAGO

AND

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jas. R. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwest or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers,

27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

REDUCED FARES.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL

EXPOSITION,

Open from Sept. 4 to Oct. 5, 1872.

Largest ever held in America,

Exhibiting Space Over Seven Acres,

One acre of Machinery in Motion,

Magnificent Fine Art and Floral Collections,

Extraordinary attractions in all the sixteen Grand Departments.

REDUCED FARES.

Round trip tickets at one fare can be purchased at all stations on C. B. & Q.; Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; Toledo, Wabash & Western; Peoria & Rock Island; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Springfield & Southeastern; and by all lines leading to Cincinnati from Chicago.

Entrance Fee, Twenty-five cents.

MACHINERY.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The advertiser has the ownership and control of the manufacture and sale of a highly successful and well known class of machinery, which has been constantly in the New York market for the last thirty years and has also been manufactured and in successful operation in Chicago during the last five years. The machines manufactured stand at the very head of their class so far as excellence and reputation are concerned, and are well known in every village and city in the United States, and sales are only limited by facilities for manufacturing. The business of the present manufacturer for the year 1872, will exceed $150,000. By the addition of a limited amount of capital its business can be increased to 100 per cent, and it can be made to pay a great profit of 50 to 75 per cent. The business is old and firmly established, having been done by the advertiser over twenty years. It has been thoroughly and extensively advertised,—and is equal to the best of its kind in the country. It is easily managed, and but little subject to ordinary mercantile losses, and one which will keep pace with the growing West.

The advertiser desires to increase its capital to an amount sufficient to purchase the real estate and erect thereon suitable buildings in or near Chicago, to supply the city and thus save a large per centage of present cost of manufacture, and be prepared for a steady and constant increase of business.

Capitalists, or those desirous of making an entirely safe and profitable investment can rarely find so good an opportunity as is here offered.

Full information given. First-class references given and required. Address "MANUFACTURER," 5 South Robey st., Chicago.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of

MARSH & BOWLES, 589 Wabash-av.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor Wall and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

LOOK!

1,000 All Wool and very stylish Boys' and Children's Suits of Clothes, at $5 to $6 the Suit.

138 West Madison-st., up stairs.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cures Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh in the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel Gleet, Brick dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at [illegible] ... [illegible]

July 14, 1872. RODOLPHE DE STEIGUER.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, [illegible]

There is little new to note [illegible] ances. Business at the banks [illegible] above the average to-day, owing [illegible] that this is the first business [illegible] month, and a good many deliver[illegible] were made on the option of seller[illegible]. But these deliveries were princip[illegible] of which it takes more than 21-[illegible] $1.00, so that the amount [illegible] checked out was not very [illegible]. Applications for loans on regul[illegible] paper were fair in amount, and [illegible] were honored on the usual term[illegible] cent per annum. The banks [illegible] as working somewhat closer; b[illegible] because they are short of cur[illegible] fact is that they expect a call [illegible] soon to show their condition, an[illegible] ally enough anxious to make as [illegible] an exhibit as possible. Hence the[illegible] ing rather closely, and giving a[illegible] to paper of the purely speculativ[illegible].

A little better demand from [illegible] for money was noted to-day, [illegible] raising districts checked upon th[illegible] immediately on the collapse of [illegible] corner, and the grain that has [illegible] since that time has mostly been [illegible] strength of the money received [illegible] previous to that event. Now th[illegible] kets have settled down to what [illegible] a steady basis, there is a return [illegible] tion to ship grain to this city. [illegible] from the lumber districts cont[illegible]. Country collections are improvi[illegible].

Eastern exchange was quiet [illegible] steady at Saturday's rates. Bet[illegible] it was quoted at 50a75c per $1,0[illegible]. Counter rates were quoted at [illegible] and buying at $1.00 per $1,000 dis[illegible].

Under the authority given [illegible] gress, the Secretary of the Treas[illegible] pared and is ready to issue gre[illegible] tificates of deposit for the use of [illegible] ing Houses in the several cities o[illegible].

The Acting Secretary of the T[illegible] directed the Assistant Treasu[illegible] York to purchase $1,000,000 in [illegible] Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 i[illegible] Thursday, during the month of S[illegible].

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MA[illegible]

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kea[illegible] follows this afternoon:

	Buying
United States 6s of '81	116
5-20s of '62	114
5-20s of '64	114
5-20s of '65	114
5-20s of '65 January and July	113
5-20s of '67 January and July	113
5-20s of '68 January and July	113
10-40s	[illegible]
United States 5s (new issue)	112
United States Currency 6s	114
Northern Pacific Gold 7 30s	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]
Illinois County and T'nship 10s	[illegible]
Eastern Exchange	1-10@par
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	[illegible]
Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Coupons	113
Money on Governments and Gold	[illegible]
Silver	102@104
Land Warrants	[illegible]
160s not war 1812	177
120s not war 1812	134
80s not war 1812	88
40s not war 1812	44
Agricultural College Land Scrip	[illegible]

Revenue stamps, 3 to 4½ per cent dis[illegible]. Gold coupons worth ⅞ more than gol[illegible].

The following is an official st[illegible] National Banks, organized under [illegible] 19 1870, during the week endi[illegible] 1872:

2,002 The Louisa County Nationa[illegible] Columbus Junction, Iowa; authori[illegible] $50,000; paid in capital, $34,000. A. G[illegible] dent; J. W. True, Cashier. Authori[illegible] mence business Aug. 24, 1872.

2,003 The Brighton National Ba[illegible] authorized capital, $50,000; paid in [illegible] 000. R. C. Risk, President; J. W. Pri[illegible] Authorized to commence busine[illegible] 1872.

2,004 The First National Bank of [illegible] Ohio; authorized capital, $50,000; p[illegible] $50,000. R. M. Hanks, President; G. [illegible] Cashier. Authorized to commen[illegible] Aug. 28, 1872.

2,005 The First National Bank of [illegible] authorized capital, $50,000; paid in [illegible] 000. W. F. Coulson, President; Sa[illegible] Cashier. Authorized to commence [illegible] 29, 1872.

The following changes and app[illegible] the Redeeming Agents of Nation[illegible] have been made during week endi[illegible] day, Aug. 29, 1872:

New Hampshire—Farmington—The [illegible] ton National Bank. The Shoe and L[illegible] tional Bank of Boston—approved.

Vermont—Lyndon—The National [illegible] National Bank of the Commonwealth [illegible] approved in place of the First National [illegible] Boston.

Nebraska—Nebraska City—The Ne[illegible] National Bank. The Third Nation[illegible] Chicago, approved, in place of the Nat[illegible] of Commerce, Chicago.

New Mexico—Santa Fe—The Secon[illegible] Bank of New Mexico. The National [illegible] of New York—approved.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Money firm [illegible] Sterling dull and heavy. Gold firm [illegible] 113⅞ with most business at 113⅞ [illegible] from 1@3 per cent to flat. [illegible] $20,000,000. Clearings, $39,000,000. [illegible] stronger, in sympathy with gold. S[illegible] steady. Stocks dull and h[illegible] ing during the morning from ⅞ to 1[illegible] The decline was most marked in Pa[illegible] Northwestern, Ohios, New York Cen[illegible] Island, and Erie. The market cl[illegible] with slight improvement from the [illegible] of the day. On Sept. 30 the Treasury [illegible] $1,000,000 of bonds, and on Oct. 3 [illegible] the Secretary made a call for [illegible] Oct. 31.

Sterling Exchange, 109⅞.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116⅞	Coupons, '67	[illegible]
Coupons, '62	114⅞	Coupons, '68	[illegible]
Coupons, '64	114⅞	New 5s	[illegible]
Coupons, '65	114⅞	10-40s, ex int	[illegible]
Coupons, '65 (new)	113⅞	Currency 6s	[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95	Old Virginia	[illegible]
New Tennessees	74⅞	Old N. Carolina	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	74	New N. Carolina	[illegible]
New Virginias	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	90	St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
W. U. Tel	73	Wabash	[illegible]
Quicksilver	40	Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Adams Express	94	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	86	Terre Haute	[illegible]
Am. M. U. Ex	71	Terre Haute pref	[illegible]
U. S. Express	77	C. & A.	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	74⅞	C. & A. pref	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	96	O. & M.	[illegible]
Erie	50⅞	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie preferred	73	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Cent	[illegible]
Michigan Central	112	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific	[illegible]
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific	[illegible]
Rock Island	110⅞	Del., Lack. & W.	[illegible]
N. J. Central	106	B., H. & Erie	[illegible]
St. Paul	55⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record [illegible] Sept. 2.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 27, Block 13, D. S. Lee's Addition [illegible] consideration, $1,375.

Lot 5 of Towne's Resubdivision of [illegible] field's Addition, Aug. 12; considera[illegible].

Lot 7, Block 3, Myrick's Addition, A[illegible] sideration, $2,150.

Lot 42, Block 7, Walsh's Subdivision [illegible] 24, July 17; consideration, $1,375.

Stanton av, 26⅞ ft s of Wabpansah a[illegible] 128 ft, April 13; consideration, $3,800.

Lot 1, Block 1, Purple's Central Par[illegible] Aug. 31; consideration, $1,400.

[illegible]

Herkimer County Dairy [illegible]

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

[illegible] PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: [illegible] Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. [illegible] Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. [illegible], M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; [illegible] Dulon, Davis Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for over one half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago [illegible] to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connection between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

REDUCED FARES.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION,

Open from Sept. 4 to Oct. 5, 1872.

Largest ever held in America.

Exhibiting Space Over Seven Acres.

One acre of Machinery in Motion.

Magnificent Fine Art and Floral Collections. Extraordinary attractions in all the Sixteen Grand Departments.

REDUCED FARES.

Round trip tickets at one fare can be purchased at all stations on C. B. & Q., Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago; Toledo, Wabash & Western; Peoria & Rock Island; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western; Springfield & Southeastern; and by all lines leading to Cincinnati from Chicago.

Entrance Fee Twenty-five cents.

MACHINERY.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The advertiser has the ownership and control of the manufacture and sale of a highly successful and well known class of machinery, which has been constantly in the New York market for the last thirty years and has also been manufactured and in successful operation in Chicago during the last five years. [illegible]

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Vault Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUPTURE.

All kinds of Trusses, &c., scientifically applied at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 169 Wabash-av.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor Wall and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 162 Washington-st. Orders should be placed in early to secure the remission of duty. [illegible] F. A. DOOLITTLE.

LOOK!

1,000 All Wool and very stylish Boys' and Children's Suits of Clothes, at $5 to $6 the Suit.

138 West Madison-st., up stairs.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER 3 times a day cure Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet, Brick Dust Deposit, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver. It is not a spring water. For sale by all druggists.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages [illegible] ... [illegible] ... July 16, 1872. RODOLPHE DE STRIGUES.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

There is little new to note in local finances. Business at the banks was slightly above the average to-day, owing to the fact that this is the first business day of the month, and a good many deliveries of grain were made on the option of seller September. But these deliveries were principally of corn, of which it takes more than 2 1-2 bu to make $1.00, so that the amount of money checked out was not very large. The applications for loans on regular business paper were fair in amount, and most of them were honored on the usual terms of 10 per cent per annum. The banks report money as working somewhat closer; but this is not because they are short of currency. The fact is that they expect a call to be made soon to show their condition, and are naturally enough anxious to make as creditable an exhibit as possible. Hence they are reefing rather closely, and giving a wide berth to paper of the purely speculative kind.

A little better demand from the country for money was noted to-day. The grain raising districts checked up in their demands immediately on the collapse of the wheat corner, and the grain that has arrived here since that time has mostly been sent on the strength of the money received or ordered previous to that event. Now that the markets have settled down to what seems to be a steady basis, there is a returning disposition to ship grain to this city. The demand from the lumber districts continues light. Country collections are improving.

Eastern exchange was quiet to-day, and steady at Saturday's rates. Between banks it was quoted at 50a75c per $1,000 discount. Counter rates were quoted at par, selling; and buying at $1.00 per $1,000 discount.

Under the authority given by last Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared and is ready to issue greenback certificates of deposit for the use of the Clearing Houses in the several cities of the country.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 in bonds each Wednesday, and sell $1,000,000 in gold each Thursday, during the month of September.

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114	114½
5-20s of '65	114	114½
5-20s of '65 January and July	113[illegible]	114
5-20s of '67 January and July	113[illegible]	114
5-20s of '68 January and July	113[illegible]	114
10-40s	108[illegible] ex int.	109[illegible]
United States 5s (new issue)	112	112½
United States Currency 6s	111[illegible] ex int.	112[illegible]
Northern Pacific Gold 7 30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Twnship 10s		95@98
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis. par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109¾	110[illegible]
Gold Exchange	113[illegible]	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	113[illegible]	114[illegible]
Money on Governments and Gold		¾ per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	181
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip		175@180

Revenue stamps, 3 to 4½ per cent discount.

Gold coupons worth ¾ more than gold.

The following is an official statement of National Banks, organized under act of July 12, 1870, during the week ending Aug. 29, 1872:

2,032 The Louisa County National Bank of Columbus Junction, Iowa; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $34,000. A. Gamble, President; J. W. True, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 24, 1872.

2,033 The Brighton National Bank, Iowa; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $50,[illegible]. B. C. Ris[illegible], President; J. W. Prince, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 24, 1872.

2,034 The First National Bank of Garrettsville, Ohio; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $50,000. E. M. Bank, President; G. W. Goodsell, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 28, 1872.

2,035 The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio; authorized capital, $50,000; paid in capital, $25,000. W. F. Coulson, President; Shelby Taylor, Cashier. Authorized to commence business Aug. 28, 1872.

The following changes and approvals of the Redeeming Agents of National Banks have been made during week ending Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872:

New Hampshire—Farmington—The Farmington National Bank. The Shoe and Leather National Bank of Boston—approved.

Vermont—Lyndon—The National Bank. The National Bank of the Commonwealth of Boston, approved in place of the First National Bank of Boston.

Nebraska—Nebraska City—The Nebraska City National Bank. The Third National Bank of Chicago, approved in place of the National Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

New Mexico—Santa Fe—The Second National Bank of New Mexico. The National Park Bank of New York—approved.

LATEST.

New York, Sept. 2.—Money firmer at 5 to 6. Sterling dull and heavy. Gold firmer at 113@113¼, with most business at 113[illegible]@113[illegible]. Loans from 1-32 for use to flat. Treasury disbursed $284,000. Clearings, $20,000,000. Governments stronger, in sympathy with gold. State bonds dull and steady. Stocks dull and heavy, declining during the morning from ½ to 1½ per cent. The decline was most marked in Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Ohios, New York Central, Rock Island, and Erie. The market closed steady, with slight improvement from the lowest point of the day. On Sept. 20 the Treasury will cancel $1,000,000 3 per cent certificates, and to-day the Secretary made a call for $1,550,000 for Oct. 31.

Sterling Exchange, 109[illegible].

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	116[illegible]	Coups, '67	114
Coups, '62	114[illegible]	Coups, '68	114
Coups, '64	114[illegible]	10-40s, ex int	109[illegible]
Coups, '65	114[illegible]	Currency 6s	113[illegible]
Coups, '65 (new)	113[illegible]	New 5s	112[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94[illegible]	Old Virginias	47
New Tennessees	74[illegible]	Old N. Carolinas	34
Old Tennessees	74	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	51		

STOCKS.

Canton	92	St. Paul preferred	78[illegible]
W. U. Tel	73[illegible]	Wabash	73[illegible]
Quicksilver	42[illegible]	Wabash preferred	85
Adams Express	95[illegible]	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	86	Terre Haute	39
Am. M. U. Ex	71	Terre Haute pref'd	64
U. S. Express	81	C. & A	111
Pacific Mail	74[illegible]	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central	96[illegible]	O. & M	39[illegible]
Erie	50[illegible]	C. C. & C	90[illegible]
Erie preferred	78	C., B. & Q	127
Harlem	115	Lake Shore	93[illegible]
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	39
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90	Union Pacific stocks	38[illegible]
Northwestern	73[illegible]	Union Pacific bonds	89[illegible]
N. W. preferred	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	101
Rock Island	110[illegible]	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	102[illegible]
N. J. Central	106	B., H. & Erie	6[illegible]
St. Paul	55[illegible]		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Monday, Sept. 2.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 27, Block 13, D. S. Lee's Addition, Aug. 31; consideration, $1,375.

Lot 5 of Towne's Resubdivision of Lot 150 Butterfield's Addition, Aug. 13; consideration, $2,800.

Lot 7, Block 3, Myrick's Addition, Aug. 1; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 43, Block 7, Walsh's Subdivision s e ¼, 20, 39, 14, July 17; consideration, $1,375.

Stanton av, 205[illegible] ft s of Wabpansch av, w f, 26[illegible]x 138 ft, April 19; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 2, Block 4, Purple's Central Park Addition, Aug. 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 2 to 17, Block 15, Harding's Subdivision, w ½ s ½, 11, 39, 13, Aug. 2; consideration, $5,000.

Lots 19 and 20, Sub Block 1, of Block 32, Sec 33, 39, 14, July 26; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 9, Block 1, Murray's Add. on Twenty-sixth st, bet Sanger and Murray sts, Aug. 7; consideration, $1,[illegible].

Lot 102, Block 6, Sheffield's Add, Dayton st, e f, [illegible] Sept. 2; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 3 and 4 of Lot 6, Block 8, of Block 29, Sheffield's Add, on Mendell st, w f, opp Crossing st, running to river, Aug. 12; consideration, $9,240.

Lot 46, Block 2, in Subdivision of Blocks 1 and 2, Sec 19, 39, 14, Aug. 29; consideration, $700.

Lot 12, Block 5, Ashland Add, Aug. 31; consideration, $2,[illegible].

Twenty-first st, 25 ft w of Laflin st, s f, 25x124 ft, Aug. 31; consideration, $1,100.

Halsted st, 33 ft s of Polk st, e f, 33x124[illegible] ft, Aug. 29; consideration, $1,000.

West Clybourn av, 24 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24 ft to alley, Aug. 26; consideration, $900.

The lot 1-2 part of Lots 31 and 32 of Assessors Division of w ½ of n ½ Sec 32, 39, 14, Aug. 19; consideration, $10,410.

Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, Page's sub of s 10 acres w ½ [illegible], 39, 14, July 13; consideration, $19,700.

Lot [illegible], 180 ft w of Throop st, n f, 25x162 ft, Aug. [illegible]; consideration, $1,200.

Lot [illegible], Block 19, Sec 7, 39, 14, June 24; consideration, [illegible].

North Market st, bet Hinsdale and Penner st, [illegible] to alley, Aug. 17; consideration, $2,[illegible].

West Taylor st, 238 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 100x [illegible] ft, Aug. 31; consideration, $3,250.

[illegible] st, e of Sedgwick st, n f, 25 ft, with buildings, Sept. 2; consideration, $3,000.

Clybourne av, 316 9 10 ft, n w of Webster av, [illegible], Aug. 30; consideration, $750.

Blue Island av, s w cor of Catharine st, a triangular lot, July 1; consideration, $1,050.

Osborn st, bet Indiana and Fourth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, Aug. 29; consideration, $650.

Lot 5 Lane's Subdivision, Lots 73 to 76, Block 74, [illegible] & R. Addition, with buildings, 56 Milwaukee av, Sept. 2; consideration, $6,500.

Block 3 Walker's Dock Addition, Twenty-second st, s w cor of Wood st, n f, 588 ft, running south to Blue Island av, Jan. 1; consideration, $20,000.

Washington av, 200 ft e of Robey st, s f, 25 ft to alley, Aug. 21; consideration, $2,000.

Mohawk st, second lot n of Wisconsin st, w f, Lot No. 19; Sept. 2; consideration, $1,[illegible].

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 1 in 21 and 22, Block 4, Kenney's Addition to Ravenswood, March 27; consideration, $2,[illegible].

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5 and 6 of Lot 6, Block 30, Hyde Park, July 31; consideration, $14,150.

Lot 30, Block 6, Barrett & Osberty sub, n e ¼, [illegible], Sept. 2; consideration, $700.

Lots 14 and 15, Block 6, Hyde Park, Aug. 9; consideration, $[illegible].

S 7-10x224 ft in the n ½, s ½, n e ¼, 15, 38, 14; June [illegible]; consideration, $[illegible].

Butler av, 25 16-100 ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 25x [illegible] ft, Aug. 19; consideration, $300.

Lot 37, Block 5, of n ½ rods, n e ¼, e of R. R. 4, [illegible], Sept. 2; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 38, Block 5, in same; Sept 2; consideration, [illegible].

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Transactions in cheese have been large this week, and prices are better than the rates paid last week. The deliveries of farm dairies amounted to 1,300 boxes, and sales were made at 12 to 13[illegible]c, the last figure being paid for only a few "extra fancy" lots.

A large number of factories were in market this week, the offerings amounting to more than 12,000 boxes, from [illegible] to [illegible] of which were sold. The price on best grades went higher than was anticipated at the opening of the market, and cautious dealers expressed fears that there would be a loss on cheese bought at top prices. Still, the desire to get fine goods induced them to make the venture. We give quotations of leading transactions, as follows:

Stafford and Salisbury, 14[illegible]c; Flint Creek, 14[illegible]c; Old Salisbury, 14[illegible]c; Sayles' Corners, 14[illegible]c; Rathbone ville, 14[illegible]c; Mohawk, 13[illegible]c; Bates, 13[illegible]c; Bethel, 13[illegible]c; Brockett's Bridge, 14c; Brockett & Foster, 13[illegible]c; Cook & Ives, 14[illegible]c; Cold Creek, 14[illegible]c; Countryman, 14[illegible]c; Newberry, 14[illegible]c; Eatonville, 14[illegible]c; North Fairfield, 14[illegible]c; Old Fairfield, 14[illegible]c; Fairfield Association, 14[illegible]c; Freeman, 14[illegible]c; Herkimer County, Union, 13; Herkimer County Central, 14c; Henderson Association, 14[illegible]c; Zoller, 13[illegible]c; Warren, 14[illegible]c; Vonhornsville, 13[illegible]c; Keys, 14c; Manheim Central, 14[illegible]c; Manheim Turnpike, 14[illegible]c; Middleville, [illegible]c; Mather Creek, 14[illegible]c; Newville, 14[illegible]c; Newport, 14[illegible]c; Newport Hill, 13[illegible]c; Osgood, 14[illegible]c; Paine's Hollow, 13[illegible]c; Palatine Union, 13[illegible]c; Root, 14[illegible]c; Shell's Bush, 13[illegible]c; Smith Creek, 14[illegible]c; Smith, 14[illegible]c; Top Notch, 14c; St. Johnsville, 13[illegible]c.

At the Herkimer village market, the shipments were about 5,000 boxes, and sales of farm lots went at 11c to 13[illegible]c, and factory from 13c to 14[illegible]c. At the Utica market, the offerings were about 5,000 boxes, a little more than half of which changed hands at prices ranging from 13[illegible] to 14c, and one or two lots realizing 14[illegible]c.

The weather is cooler, with showers.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the last forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,[illegible]	6,056	2,480	3,[illegible]
Wheat, bu	94,179	109,949	365,[illegible]	155,[illegible]
Corn, bu	323,023	351,344	209,[illegible]	279,[illegible]
Oats, bu	70,[illegible]	132,[illegible]	53,[illegible]	17,173
Rye, bu	5,041	10,244	7,[illegible]	17,800
Barley, bu	16,[illegible]	42,160	45,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	269,790	332,[illegible]	193,[illegible]	325,[illegible]
Flax seed, lbs	296,[illegible]	275,[illegible]	24,[illegible]	
Broom corn, lbs	6,[illegible]	34,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	22,[illegible]
Cured meats, lbs	33,[illegible]	11,[illegible]	172,[illegible]	463,[illegible]
Beef, brls			2,[illegible]	
Pork, brls	446	32	[illegible]	942
Lard, lbs	44,[illegible]	10,[illegible]	226,[illegible]	280,[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	21,[illegible]	12,[illegible]	57,[illegible]	43,[illegible]
Butter, lbs	126,[illegible]	101,[illegible]	9,[illegible]	1,700
Live hogs, No	7,[illegible]		10,[illegible]	
Cattle, No	1,747		1,[illegible]	
Sheep, No	339	424		
Hides, lbs	139,[illegible]	73,[illegible]	140,[illegible]	63,[illegible]
Highwines, brls	276	456	491	572
Wool, lbs	187,[illegible]	30,016	81,[illegible]	63,100
Potatoes, bu	697	783	10	
Lumber, m	5,[illegible]	5,[illegible]	2,479	2,744
Shingles, m	3,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	2,197
Lath, m	196	805	250	201
Salt, brls		1,000	3,[illegible]	1,574

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 2,531 bu wheat; 449 bu corn; 3,142 bu oats; 238 bu rye; 240 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 196 cars wheat; 668 cars corn; 108 cars oats; 15 cars rye; 40 cars barley. Total, 1,026 cars, or 419,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
By rail	10,276	196,889	75,145	100,798	18,693
By canal	75	698			
To Buffalo	3,7[illegible]	498,639	615,3[illegible]	24,600	
To Erie	650	56,000			
To Oswego			21,[illegible]		
To Huron	1,306	25,551	171,516		
To other U S pts	114		4,460	21,619	
To Colborne		60,480			
To Kingston		132,112			
To Goderich		16,880	10,743		
To Other C pts			14,817		
Total	14,120	1,014,[illegible]	969,491	157,012	18,693

Also 11,3[illegible] bu rye shipped by rail.

Our remarks of this morning on the subject of guaranteed trades by commission men here for their principals in the country should be supplemented by the statement that such guarantees have never been given in the past, though many of our best commission men have been in the habit of making good to their principals the losses occurring through failure of the parties to whom they had sold. One of our firms paid 20c per bu to a country shipper on a rather large lot of wheat last week, and manfully pocketed the loss. The basis upon which the transaction was arranged was to pay the country shipper all that the wheat cost him, not allowing him to make a profit out of the misfortunes of his agents here. Of course there are none too many of our commission firms anxious to thus foot the bills incurred by the acts of parties over whom they have control; but the fact that not a few will do this, in the absence of any rule of the Board of Trade requiring them to do it, is proof that our local Board of Trade comprises within its ranks men who can be trusted. Such men are worth their weight in gold, though they should not have a dollar in bank.

The Board of Trade, at a meeting this afternoon, adopted certain resolutions looking to the prevention of corners; they will be found in our local columns. The Board has done well. Now, if the members can always agree, or get any one to decide for them as to the "intrinsic" value of grain, and if no one succeeds in inventing some other hole in the rules through which Brougham could drive a coach and six, and if the Board does not repeal the rule in disgust, then, perhaps, we shall see no more corners on 'Change. What, then, will be the next evil that will cry aloud for reform?

THE MARKETS.

The produce markets were moderately active to-day—rather more so than usual, but quiet for the first business day of the month. Receipts were light, and deliveries were very small in everything except corn. Wheat and corn were higher, but other articles of produce were not strong. The shipping movement was active, especially in wheat. The grocery market was reasonably active for this day of the week, and the prices current on Saturday were prevalent to-day for all articles in the list save refined sugars, which ranged about an 1-8c higher. Syrups, rice, and spices were firm, while coffees, soaps, and teas were rather easy. In the dry goods market but slight change was noticeable. The character of the demand was the same as for several days past, and a firm, healthy tone seems to pervade the market. There was a fair inquiry for butter and cheese, and the former staple was held with firmness. Fish met with a liberal demand at former quotations. Dried fruits were in fair request with no quotable change in values, the general market ruling steady and firm. The hay market was quiet, but firm. Old hay is scarce, while new cannot yet be shipped with safety, and the outward movement is necessarily light. Hides and leather remain firm. Oils, paints, and colors were dull, with no change in values, save for carbon, which was a 1-2c higher, being firm at 24c. The movement in lumber at the yards to-day was a moderately large one, and the views of dealers for common and medium descriptions were generally firmer. Choice grades ruled stronger, owing to the meagre receipts. A sawed shingles on track are meeting with a good inquiry on Southern account, and sales are quick at a range of $3.12 1-2a3.25 per 1,000. No new features were developed in the market for metals, tinners' stock, or iron. The demand for each was large, and prices were fully sustained. Nails were in large request, and firm at the advance established on Saturday. The wool market remains in about the same condition as previously noted. Trade is quiet, and as the receipts are gradually increasing, prices tend downward. Naval stores ruled quiet, while in the markets for poultry, potatoes and seeds a large amount of trading was done. Salt sold to a large extent at $9.00 for Saginaw, Onondaga, and coarse descriptions, other varieties were steady. Railroad freights ruled more active at an advance of 5c on fourth class, and 10c on flour to Eastern points. Building materials were active and steady at Saturday's figures. Broom corn, beans, and cooperage ruled dull. Eggs sold at a range of 13a14c per dozen.

Highwines were active, and steady at the quotation ruling during the latter part of last week. Sales were 550 brls at 90c per gallon. The market closed firm.

Lake freights were active and strong. In view of a rather scant supply of vessels, and the prospect of an increased shipping movement, carriers early advanced their views 1c on Buffalo rates, and correspondingly to lower lake ports, which shippers were obliged to concede, though they did it reluctantly. A total of 17 charters were reported, which will carry out 45,000 bu wheat and 340,000 bu corn. Sail rates were: 13c for wheat, 12c for corn, and 8 3-4c for oats to Buffalo; 18c for corn to Oswego; 19c for corn and 20c for wheat to Kingston. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 29a30c on corn.

An advance of 10c per brl on flour, and 5c per 100 lbs on grain and fourth class to all seaboard and New England points took place to-day in rail freights.

Provisions were inactive, and nominally a shade easier. Mess pork was dull, with two or three nominal sellers and no buyers. The August corner is over, and seems to have passed out quietly, while that of September is in an unreportable condition. The corner firm stated on Saturday that there were about 13,000 brls undelivered, presumed to be on August option, though not stated. These are certainly unfilled. Lard was dull at the inside quotations of Saturday, and meats were again nominally a shade easier, though there were no offerings except for December delivery. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $14.75a14.80; do seller October, $13.00a13.25; do seller December, $12.00a12.25; do seller the year, $12.00. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 8 1-2a8 5-8c; do seller the year, nominal at 8 1-4c; summer lard, 8 3-8c; dry salted shoulders, 5 1-2a5 5-8c; do short ribs, 8 7-8a9c; sweet pickled hams, 13a12 1-4c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11a12c; and do hams, 14a16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $30.00a32.00. City tallow, 8a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 1,000 boxes long clear and short clear, for December and January delivery, on private terms.

Flour was in improved demand, and was quoted 12 1-2a25c per brl higher on good shipping grades, which were the most urgently wanted. The stocks are small, and flour was reported firmer East, while our wheat market was higher. All these things made holders indifferent about selling. Bran improved 50c per ton, in sympathy; and all closed firm. Sales were reported of 75 brls white winter extras on private terms; 50 brls do (Magnolia) at $10.00; 50 brls do (AAAA) at $9.25; 100 brls do (new) at $8.75; 150 brls do at $7.75; 300 brls winter superfines at $4.50; [illegible] brls spring extras (Vermillion) on private terms; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls do (Glory) at $6.75; 400 brls do at $6.50; 34 brls do at $6.00; 67 brls do at $5.62 1-2; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.75; 100 brls do at $3.25; [illegible] brls do (unsound) at $3.00; 100 brls rye flour at $4.00. Total, 2,549 brls; also 40 tons bran at $12.00; 10 tons do at $12.50 o. t.

The following table shows the amount of flour in store in this city on the first day of each month since 1867:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Jan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	72,535	38,700
Feb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	64,748	22,413
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept	112,718	[illegible]	[illegible]	19,775	27,[illegible]
Oct	96,617	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Nov	79,215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Dec	71,680	124,794	6,178	28,700	

Wheat was active, and about 2c higher, being reported 2c per 100 lbs. higher in Liverpool and held at $1.64 in New York. The market was, however, irregular. There was a first-class shipping demand, though cash lots were 1c above the price of seller the month, and lake freights were fully 1c per bu higher, there being still a good margin of profit on the operation, while receipts were lighter, and are expected to be quite small this week. On the other hand, options were relatively weak (as compared with cash) and not so active. The reason is that a great many were afraid to operate, on account of the unsettled state of the margin question, not knowing which way it might turn in the afternoon. There is much less of mutual confidence now than before the collapse of the wheat corner, and no one interested in the deal knows for how much margin he may be called at any moment. Hence they are obliged to restrict their dealings. The deliveries of wheat were not heavy to-day, and there was but little offering from outside, as many country owners are holding their wheat here in full faith of a further advance. It seems probable that they have had bad weather in Europe during the past two weeks, and that the crops are much below par in every European country except France, so that a good export demand is counted upon. But, as explained in our columns this morning, this demand must, for the present, be principally for old wheat to mix with their new, to bring it up to a grade suitable for grinding. Our new wheat, though first-class in quality, will not be extensively wanted till after it has hardened; by which time their own will be ready for the mill, though it may be poorer in quality than ours. Here was the great point in our option weakness today; operators were a little skeery in regard to the price that our new wheat will fetch in New York, while the Canadians bought the new spring freely, both for milling and export. Seller the month opened at $1.17 3-4, advanced to $1.19 1-2, and declined to $1.18¼ at the close. Seller October sold at the same prices as this month till near noon, when it weakened under advices of an easier feeling in New York, and closed at $1.17 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.16 early to $1.16 1-2 at the close. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at $1.19 1-2a1.20; No. 1 spring was dull, closing at $1.24; No. 3 do was active, closing at $1.13 bid. Winter wheat was very quiet. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring wheat at $1.25; 1,600 bu do at $1.24; 37,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.21; 28,800 bu do at $1.20 3-4; 29,600 bu do at $1.20 1-2; 3,200 bu do at $1.20 1-4; 17,400 bu do at $1.20; 4,000 bu do at $1.19 3-4; 19,600 bu do at $1.19 1-2; 7,200 bu do at $1.19; 22,600 bu No. 3 do at $1.13 1-2; 23,900 bu do at $1.13; 28,100 bu do at $1.12 1-2; 7,600 bu do at $1.12; 12,600 bu rejected at 99c; 4,400 bu do at 98c; 800 bu No. 2 red winter wheat at $1.30. Total, 252,300 bu.

Corn was quite active, and experienced a further decline of 1-2c per bu, though Liverpool was quoted 3da6d per 480 lbs higher, and New York was reported buoyant. The reasons for the decline appeared to be that deliveries of corn on the option of seller September were unusually large this morning; that receipts were full and lake freights higher, while all fear of damage to the growing corn have disappeared with the finer weather of the past two or three days, and even the countrymen are free sellers, showing that they anticipate a large crop. The shippers did not take hold very freely, but there was a good deal done in the filling of shorts, both for this month and next, principally for the immediate option. Seller September opened at 38 3-4c, and declined to 38 1-8c at the close. Seller October opened at 40 1-2c, and closed weak at 40c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 38 1-2c. Rejected was active, closing at 36c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 corn at 39c; 97,000 bu No. 2 do at 38 3-4c; 64,000 bu do at 38 5-8c; 304,000 bu do at 38 1-2c; 86,000 bu do at 38 3-8c; 175,000 bu do at 38 1-4c; 10,000 bu do at 38 1-8c; 800 bu No. 2, high mixed, at 40c, afloat; 160,000 bu No. 2 at 40c f. o. b.; 1,200 bu no grade at 32c; 1,200 bu do at 31c. Total, 964,000 bu.

Oats were rather more active, but weaker, except for next month, which was steady at 26a26 1-4c, closing firm at the outside. Seller the month opened very weak, with sellers at 25 1-2c, improved 1-4c, and closed dull at 25 1-2c. Seller the year was nominal at 23 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 oats at 26 1-8c; 10,600 bu do at 25 3-4c; 30,400 bu do at 25 5-8c; 38,600 bu do at 25 1-2c; 1,200 bu rejected at 20 1-2c; 1,800 bu do at 20 1-4c; 6,600 bu do at 20c. Total, 84,200 bu.

Rye was dull and 1 2a1c lower, in sympathy with the weak feeling in corn, and in an absence of shipping orders. Seller October sold at 58c. Cash sales were confined to 3,200 bu No. 2 at 57c; and 1,000 bu rejected at 46c.

Barley was dull and 1c lower, though 3a5c below the extreme figures of Saturday. No. 2 closed at 66c. Seller the month closed at about 65c, and seller October was offered at 67c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 67 1-2c; 4,400 bu do at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 66c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 50 1-2c; 6,400 bu do at 50c; 800 bu rejected at 35c; 400 bu do at 34c; 400 bu by sample at 75c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 68c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 60c; 1,200 bu do at 57c; 400 bu do at 40c; 400 bu do at 35c. Total, 24,800 bu.

The prices of English iron are still fully maintained according to the latest advices. The orders from the United States, Canada, and Australia are very heavy, and although great exertions are made to get the Canadian work finished in time for shipment before the close of navigation, many orders will remain on hand after the last vessel leaves England for the St. Lawrence. The iron makers at Wolverhampton report that they have sufficient orders on hand to occupy them until March next. The best sheets are firm at £24 for singles and £28 for doubles. The activity at the galvanizing establishments chiefly keeps the singles busy, and the immense demand there still is for tin and terne plates accounts for the prices that are now readily obtained for the thinner gauges. So immense are the requirements for tin plates, that the masters are unable to supply one-tenth the demand that is now being made upon them. If they should not get another order for four months, they would still be full of specifications up to that time.

The following official returns of crop acreage for Ireland, for 1872, as compared with the year preceding, gives a gloomy view of the condition of affairs in that country:

Products.	Acreage.	—Decrease.— Acres.	Quarters.
Wheat	244,451	15,393	48,253
Oats	1,638,138	13,908	148,499
Barley	220,979	20,036	102,979
Rye	11,585	242	189
Potatoes	1,052,434	1	1,494,806*
Turnips	327,088	12,024	
Cabbages	33,088	1,971	11,368*
Hay	1,829,044		71,919*
Flax	156,670	36,241	17,862*
Total	5,517,812	102,062	

*Tons.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* gives the following:

The shipments from Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore for Europe, for the week ended Aug. 29, were: Flour, 6,006 brls; wheat, 361,567 bu; maize, 981,097 bu; and for the 4 weeks ended Aug. 29: Wheat 985,189 bu; corn 3,758,850 bu; peas, 17,360 bu; oats, 9,489 bu; rye, 38,901 bu.

It has been feared that in Ireland the potato crop will be a general failure, the potato disease being universal, and since it has appeared early upon a planting everywhere later than usual, the damage may be expected to be unusually heavy. Wheat is expected to be a full average yield.

The wheat crop of Southern Russia has been found, on harvesting, better than had been expected.

The imports into Liverpool for the week ended Aug. 12, '72, were: Flour, 1,700 sacks and 4,300 brls; wheat, 50,024 qrs; maize, 57,000 qrs; beans, 2,500 qrs; peas, 800 qrs.

There were on the 17th ult. in transit for the United Kingdom from all countries, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and sail and steamer shipments from the Baltic, 201 cargoes of wheat and 131 cargoes of maize, against 495 cargoes of wheat and 144 of corn at the corresponding date in 1871, and against 432 cargoes of wheat and 265 cargoes of maize at the corresponding date in 1870. The cargoes, exclusive of those from California, will average about 2,000 quarters, or 24,000 bushels, each, so that the amount of wheat is only about one-half of what it was in 1871 and 1870.

The mail advices under date Aug. 13, concerning the French crop continue very conflicting. On the whole, however, there is not so much satisfaction felt as a week ago, in consequence of the continuous rain in the North and West of France.

The weather in the United Kingdom during the second week in August was very stormy and unfavorable for the harvest in most sections of the British Isles. The potato disease had made considerable progress in some sections of Ireland, and great fears are entertained as to the future of this crop.

The weather in Great Britain has been unsettled, delaying the harvest operations, also, in Northern and Northwestern France, which has caused an upward movement in prices. The latest cable gives 2d advance on wheat. The farmers' deliveries of wheat were 29,000 to 30,000 qrs in the 150 towns, and 100,000 to 120,000 qrs in the Kingdom. There were only 15 to 20 cargoes each of wheat and corn off the coast. The imports of corn for the week ending 24th August, were 180,000 to 200,000 qrs. Most of the country markets of U. K. were dearer. Flour in Paris, higher. Floating cargoes and cargoes to arrive, both wheat and corn, firm.

Grain importations at Marseilles have been suspended, and the ships now on passage for that port from the port of the Black and Azov Sea are few in number. Continued rain the second week in August did some damage to the outstanding crops in France, and supplies were small at nearly all the provincial markets, and very little of the new crop had been marketed, compelling millers to resort to old wheat for their wants. Old grain was scarce and dearer. In the circle around Paris it is estimated that one-third of the crop, secured before the rain, will be of superior quality, one-third middling and one-third bad. Fine samples weigh 78@80 kilogrammes per hectolitre.

The latest reports from Roumania, a port of the Azov Sea, under date of July 28, [illegible] that the quality of the new crop of wheat is excellent, but, from the facts made, it will be about 10 per cent below an average. The berry is plump, full weight, but was somewhat darkened in color by rain and damp. The reports from the interior of Russia say the condition of the crops vary greatly—in some good, some bad, and the aggregate below an average.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ending Aug. 10, 1872, and from September 1 to Aug. 31, for the undermentioned years:

	1872. Week, Aug. 10. Cwts.	1871-72. Sept. 1 to Aug. 11. Cwts.	1870-71. Sept. 1 to Aug. 11. Cwts.	1869-70. Sept. 1 to Aug. 11. Cwts.
Flour	[illegible]	2,672,961	4,481,796	[illegible]
Wheat	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	71,297,497	79,125,366

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, Aug. 24, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	[illegible]	1,834,194	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	1,342,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	1,467,[illegible]	2,189,[illegible]	[illegible]	128,043	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, 17th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montreal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rail shipments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake shipments	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Estimated.

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending Aug. 27, 1872, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu.	C. M., brls.
Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
London	1,100	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Glasgow	700	29,700	15,800			
Bristol	137	30,819	[illegible]			
Cork		[illegible]	[illegible]			
Queenstown		[illegible]	[illegible]			
W. Indies	10,214		5,[illegible]	1,330	2,404	3,316
B. N. A. Col	9,528		17,020			[illegible]
B. Guiana	2,356		1,150	100	1,225	[illegible]
N. Grenada	1,232		[illegible]			
Brazil	4,068		[illegible]			
Venezuela	880					
C. America	540		[illegible]			
Africa	24					
Total	31,496	194,661	469,015	1,430	3,629	3,941
Prv. week	21,315	286,342	729,196	2,088	1,583	3,475
Cor. w'k, '71	22,931	489,575	364,440	1,250		1,750

From Jan. 1.

1872	655,124	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	131,548
Do. 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And Hamburg, 33,620 bu; Bremen, Rotterdam, [illegible].

Receipts of flour and grain at sea board ports for the week ending Aug. 24, 1872:

At	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	33,992	369,641	1164,407	458,565	2,500
Boston	30,912	50,000	140,800	18,676	
Portland	4,800		25,400	7,239	
Montreal	12,878	29,170	275,139		
Philadelphia	15,801	110,700	191,900	42,300	
Baltimore	21,488	94,000	57,400	42,800	1,700
New Orleans	7,415		57,400	40,800	
Total	146,282	643,571	1917972	633,846	3,860
Week Aug 17	122,551	391,142	1683662	547,074	33,758
Week Aug 10	107,069	842,411	1824575	470,650	34,880
Week Aug 3	92,379	430,840	1884873	692,737	16,176
Week July 27	97,429	1007,253	2267503	1051,903	24,646
Week July 20	116,914	638,027	1744694	866,157	14,439
Week July 13	132,268	442,275	1744694	886,157	14,100

And from Jan. 1 to Aug. 24, inclusive, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	4,352,160	5,240,378
Wheat, bu	7,875,471	32,276,064
Corn, bu	46,081,504	27,580,313
Oats, bu	14,728,[illegible]	15,[illegible]
Barley, bu	1,2[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	438,[illegible]	370,104
Total Grain, bush	70,466,772	55,231,351

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were very quiet, with little change in prices. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat seller the month at $1.18 3-8; 5,000 bu do at seller the year at $1.16 5-8; 5,000 bu at $1.16 1-2; 10,000 bu corn at 38c; 15,000 bu at 38 1-4c; 10,000 bu do at 38 1-8c; 15,000 bu seller October at 39 7-8c; 5,000 bu oats seller October at 26 1-8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash		15.00
Mess pork, seller the month		14.70
Mess pork, seller December	12.00	
Mess pork, seller the year	11.80	
Wheat, seller the month	1.18[illegible]	1.18[illegible]
Wheat, seller October	1.17[illegible]	
Wheat, seller the year		1.16[illegible]
Corn, seller the month		38[illegible]
Corn, seller last half		38[illegible]
Corn, seller October		39[illegible]
Oats, seller the month	25[illegible]	25[illegible]
Oats, seller October	26	
Oats, seller the year		23

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

BUTTER—The condition of the butter market was unchanged in any important particular. There was a liberal movement, both on consumptive and speculative accounts, and under continued moderate receipts, the feeling is firm. We repeat our quotations as follows: Strictly choice dairy at 21@25c; fair to good grades, 14@18c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—In this market a fair degree of activity was witnessed, and former rates were fully sustained all around. We quote: Stark, 39[illegible]c; Grahampton, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 34c; Royal River, 36c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 26c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BROOM CORN—Holders reported a meagre inquiry, and prices were easy. We quote: $40.00 per ton for fair; prime, $80.00@120.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00 per ton.

BEANS—The general demand was small, as compared with the corresponding time last year, but dealers were firm in their views at the following quotations: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice premium, and $2.60@2.75 for navy.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There was no diminution in the demand for the leading articles, and prices ruled firm, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.15@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; lime, in bulk, 90c@1.20; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $45.00@60.00; building brick, $9.00@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5 75	$8 00
7x10 to 8x10	6 50	9 00
8x11 to 10x12	7 00	9 50
8x14 to 10x15	7 50	11 00
11x14 to 12x18	8 00	11 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 50	12 00
14x22 to 16x24	9 00	17 00
18x22 to 18x30	10 00	18 00
20x26 to 24x30	10 50	22 00
20x28 to 24x36	13 00	23 00
26x34 to 26x40	14 00	25 00
28x38 to 28x44	15 00	26 00
28x46 to 30x48	16 00	27 00
30x50 to 32x52		28 00
32x54 to 34x56		30 00
34x58 to 34x60		31 00
34x60 to 40x60		40 00

CHEESE—The feeling developed in this market was not as buoyant as prevailed last week, the slight reaction at the East inducing an easier feeling, though no material decline is looked for, as prices here are still relatively lower than in New York. We quote: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@13½c; Western factory, 10½@13½c.

COAL—The coal market was less firm. The large receipts of the past few days make dealers a little uneasy, and on large orders we hear of some concessions being made. The following are the ruling rates: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry is improving, and a much firmer feeling prevailed. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.60; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $22.00@30.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ⅌ m.

EGGS—Were in better demand, with sales at a range of 13@14c per doz. The supply was equal to all requirements of the trade.

FISH—A good business was doing in this market, and prices were steady for most descriptions, the exception being codfish, which is still scarce and excited. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $4.65@4.75; No. 2, $4.70@4.80; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.50@9.75; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bankcodfish, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this branch of trade no new feature was developed. A steady fair movement was witnessed both on local and interior account, and former rates were fairly sustained. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11½@12½c; raisins, $2.40@2.50; blackberries, 11½@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5½@7½c; do Western, [illegible]; Michigan, 5½@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples slow. Pears salable. Grapes in excessive supply. Peaches are slow, as so many were carried over that made prices very low; the closing out on Saturday was little better than freight. Sales: Apples—60 brls poor at $1.00; 120 good at $1.75@2.00; 50 choice Maiden Blush at $2.50. Plums—25 baskets large blue at $1.50; 5 Green Gages at $1.25. Quinces—10 boxes at 75c. Pears—20 boxes Seckel at 80c; 4 brls at $4.00; 40 good Bartletts at $1.00; 50 baskets common at 50c; 40 boxes good at 75c. Grapes—40 cases (20 lbs) at $2.50@2.75; 60 cases (24 lbs) at $1.00; 100 baskets at 30c; 150 boxes (10 lbs) at 40c; 60 (24 lbs) at 45c; 2 cases Catawba (24 lbs) at 11½c per lb. Peaches—1,200 boxes (left over) at 40@50c; 200 good at 50@80c; 340 choice Crawfords at 80@85c; 350 baskets small at 25@30c; 600 good at 40@60c; 450 good at 45@80c; 150 good Crawfords at 80@90c; 150 choice at 75c. Lemons were fairly active, with sales at $11.00 per box. Melons—Sales: 600 good size watermelon at $15.00 per 100; 3,100 small to large at $6.00@14.00; 20 crates muskmelons at $1.50@2.00. Berries—Scarce. Sales: 10 cases blackberries at $3.00; 8 half do boxes whortleberries at $2.25.

GROCERIES—The only change in values of goods in this line, to-day, was an advance of ⅛c in cut loaf, crushed and powdered, and granulated sugars. Coffees were easy, while syrups, spices, and rice ruled steady and firm. There was a liberal business doing at the subjoined quotations:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 24@25c; Java No. 2, 22@23c; fancy Rio, 21@22c; choice do, 21@21½c; prime do, 20@21c; good do, 19[illegible]

[illegible]

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 18@20c.

RICE—Patna, [illegible]c; Rangoon, [illegible]c; Carolina, [illegible]c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13[illegible]c; crushed and powdered, 13[illegible]c; granulated, 12[illegible]c; A, standard, 11[illegible]c; do No. 2, 11[illegible]c; white, 11[illegible]c; extra C, 11[illegible]c; C, 11[illegible]c; yellow C, 10[illegible]c; choice brown, 10[illegible]c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, [illegible]c; choice molasses, sugar, [illegible]; fair [illegible]; do, [illegible].

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.00@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, $[illegible]; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 23@24c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6[illegible]@6½c; German mottled, 7[illegible]c; white Lily, 6[illegible]c; White Rose, 6[illegible]c; brown Windsor, 4[illegible]c; palm, 6@6½c; Aved Imperial, 6[illegible]c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9[illegible]@10c; corn, 10@11[illegible]c; laundry, 6[illegible]@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was a reasonably active shipping demand for pressed hay, but the volume of trade was rather small, the scarcity of old and the danger attending the shipment of new hay so early in the season tending to check operations. The arrivals were rather light and prices were rather firmer than at the close of last week. Dealers are paying the following prices: On Track—Old timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@18.00; do loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; old prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. New timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $14.00@15.00; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm at former prices. The daily receipts are readily disposed of at the quotations. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* says of the Boston market: "There has been more doing during the past few weeks in the hide market, and business in that department will necessarily increase as the weather cools down. The demand for upper stock is better than it was, and quotations are well sustained. In fact, there are indications of higher prices in this particular line." Following are the prices current here: Green butchers', 8[illegible]c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11[illegible]c; do light, 11[illegible]c; part cured, 10[illegible]@11c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 15c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 23c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 80@85c; damaged, [illegible]c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was more doing in this market, and as the Eastern intelligence is of a very encouraging character, prices are looking upward. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 [illegible]@	[illegible]
Bar iron	5 [illegible]@	5 [illegible] rates
Heavy band	5 [illegible]@	5 [illegible] rates
Light band	5 [illegible]@	5 [illegible] rates
Hoop	5 [illegible]@	5 [illegible] rates
Oval	5 [illegible]@	5 [illegible] rates
Round and square	5 [illegible]@	5 [illegible] rates
Half oval and half round	[illegible]@	[illegible] rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	[illegible]	
Sheet iron	[illegible]	
Norway nailrods	[illegible]	rates
German plow steel	11	[illegible] rates
Bessemer plow steel	11	[illegible] rates
Spring and tire steel	11	[illegible] rates

LEATHER—The demand for this article continues steadily active, and a firm tone pervades the market for everything in the list. Stocks are generally light, while of some descriptions there is an actual scarcity. The New York leather market is spoken of by the *Shoe and Leather Reporter* as follows: "Business remains very much the same as for several weeks past. Sole leather is very dull and prices irregular. Upper is in good demand at steady prices, and rough leather of desirable qualities is wanted. Manufacturers buy only as their necessities force them, and seem determined to hold off as long as possible." We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ B	40@	45
Kip, ⅌ B	90@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@	29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	24@	26
Country upper, No. 1	23@	25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.30@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	37
Rough upper, heavy	35@	36
Rough upper, damaged	30@	33
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	32@	33
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@	32
"B A" sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	1.00@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	65.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.25
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.75@	2.00
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.30@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The aggregate inquiry was large for this portion of the week, and for tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper, prices tend upward, other articles were steady. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, I C, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11[illegible]c; less quantity, 12[illegible]c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7[illegible]c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 16 lbs, 46c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 5, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12[illegible]c; 13 and 14, 13[illegible]c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15[illegible]c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 29c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—There was no improvement in the demand, and prices were rather easy:

Manilla rope, ⅌ B	17 @	21
Sisal rope, ⅌ B	17 @	19
Hemp seal cord, ⅌ B	[illegible] @	[illegible]
Marline, per B	20 @	22
Tarred rope, ⅌ B	20 @	22
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.50 @	6.50
Pitch, per brl	5.50 @	6.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5.00 @	5.50

NAILS—Continue in active demand at the advance noted on yesterday. The stocks are in fair condition. We quote: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.75; 8d, $5.80; 6d, $6.00; 4d, [illegible]; 3d, [illegible]; do, 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d, do, $9.00; clinch $8.75; 1[illegible]c discount ⅌ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Aside from a ½c advance in carbon there were no changes in prices of goods coming under this head. The general market continues very quiet, with prices steady for nearly everything in the list. Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do, boiled, 95c; whale, 90c; sperm, $1.90@2.00; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60@65c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Were in light request only, and prices were nominally unchanged. Following are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	[illegible]
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	13.50
American red lead	11.00
Paris white	4.00@ 4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3[illegible]c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The market was fairly active at the annexed range of prices: New at $2.00@2.50 per brl, and 60@75c per bu.

POULTRY—We note the following changes in our price list: Old chickens, $4.50@4.75; spring chickens, $2.50@3.50; turkeys at 13@14c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—The demand was less active, and for timothy prices ruled a shade easier. Clover ruled firm at unchanged figures: Timothy at $3.00@3.05 for good; $3.00@3.12½ for prime; clover, $5.25@6.00.

SALT—Continues to meet with a large demand from all quarters, and dealers were firm in their views at the appended range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.12½; do, with bags, $3.87½; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.75.

SWEET POTATOES—Sales continue to drag slowly, and, with liberal offerings, prices favored buyers. Sales: 50 brls choice yellow Illinois at $3.50; 50 brls do at $3.25; 10 brls red at $2.50; 10 brls do at $2.25.

TEAS—Met with a reasonably active demand, and former quotations were well sustained: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95.

TOBACCO—In the tobacco market no new feature was noted. A steady, fair business is doing at the quoted prices:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

WOOD—Was firm at former rates: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $11.00@12.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in meagre inquiry to-day, in consequence of large receipts, and prices favored buyers. We now quote:

Tub, choice, extra	65@67c
Tub, common	60@64c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	45@48c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@53c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	45@48c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	55@58c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	48@52c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	45@48c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	30@35c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	30@35c
Super, pulled	50@55c
Extra, pulled	50@55c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following is the tariff which went into effect to-day:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	1.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	[illegible]	1.00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newark, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akron, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah, Ga.	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petersburg & Richmond	[illegible]	1.20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lumber and shingles, 4th class, minimum, weight 20,000 lbs. per car.

Sash, doors and blinds, 5 cents per 100 lbs over 4th class, in car loads of 20,000 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday, 5,[illegible]. The large number on sale to-day, and the reports of lower prices at the East, checked the demand from shippers, and in the absence of anything approaching activity in the demand from any other source, trading was extremely slow, and prices, though not weak, were lower to the extent of 10@25c. At the reduction trade revived a little, but the volume of business was light after all, and the market closed at the opening, dull and heavy. The best droves were taken at $6.50@6.90, but sales at these figures were by no means numerous, most of the transfers being effected at $3.25@5.87½. We give the following as the closing

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.70@7.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	6.20@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.60@6.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.90@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@3.75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	3.00@4.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
30 cows	971	$ 4.00
65 Texan cows	699	2.50
44 Texan steers	732	2.80
44 Texan steers	735	2.95
44 Texan corn fed steers	856	4.00
65 choice steers	1,298	6.10
63 choice steers	1,373	6.37½
18 choice steers	1,373	6.00
33 choice steers	1,360	6.50
29 good steers	1,234	5.87½
14 choice steers	1,244	6.25
17 good steers	1,104	5.75
19 choice steers	1,355	6.60
32 common cows	719	3.12½
30 choice steers	1,356	6.50
49 good steers	1,160	5.62½
13 Texan steers	786	2.90
73 Texan steers	756	2.85
15 Texan steers	859	3.00
21 Texan steers	746	2.90
21 Texan steers	746	2.65
35 choice steers	1,230	6.00
49 Texan choice steers	1,288	6.00

HOGS—Received since Saturday 8,200. The demand for this description of stock was active, and exceeded the supply, liberal as it was, and prices were firm at a further substantial advance. With a few unimportant exceptions, nothing sold below $4.35, while the larger portion of the day's receipts were disposed of at $4.60@5.15. A few sales were reported at $4.15@5.25, while in one or two instances $5.40 was reached. The market closed firm at $4.60@4.95 for common; $4.90@5.00 for medium, and at $5.15@5.30 for good to extra. The following were among the reported transactions:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—There was little or nothing doing in this department of the market, and values remain unchanged.

Below will be found the Assistant Secretary's regular monthly report of the movement of live stock during August:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R.	7,318	36,271	2,811
Illinois Central R. R.	6,171	36,256	2,755
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R.	28,909	64,715	5,230
Chicago & N. W. R. R.	7,666	49,713	3,560
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	10,570	26,512	736
Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.	174	265	90
Michigan Central R. R.	64	1,826	540
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.	343	2,175	2,443
Pittsburgh, C. & St. L. R. R.	311	459	162
Chicago, D. & V. R. R.	1,423	2,687	318
Driven in	316	150	
Total	64,463	219,496	18,777

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsb'gh, Ft. W. & C. R. R.	13,346	63,368	1,250
Michigan Central R. R.	7,204	24,578	
Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.	14,242	78,412	876
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R.	41	1,746	
Illinois Central R. R.	3,584		582
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R.	1,300	801	593
Chicago & N. W. R. R.	2,211	11	893
Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	206		342
Chicago, Dan. & Vin. R. R.	2,979		
Total	47,211	198,077	3,997

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,105	2,479
Shingles, m	3,189	2,450
Lath, pieces, m	196	250

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,572	2,744
Shingles, m	3,580	2,197
Lath, pieces, m	805	201

The following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to Aug. 31:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	[illegible]	11,433
Shingles, m	17,525	14,891
Lath, pieces, m	5,613	1,700

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Aug. 31:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	765,485	253,687
Shingles, m	359,964	230,041
Lath, pieces, m	[illegible]	22,948

CARGOES—In consequence of contrary winds during the past forty-eight hours, the arrivals were of a light character, and business at the Franklin street docks ruled exceedingly dull. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets remain the same in price as noted in our last issue. At 5 o'clock three cargoes remained unsold.

Following are the prices current from the places named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	$	@ 4.00
Ludington, ⅌ m		3.75
Pentwater, ⅌ m		3.50
Muskegon, ⅌ m		3.50
White Lake, ⅌ m	3.00@	3.25
Grand River, ⅌ m		3.50
Saginaw, ⅌ m	3.75@	4.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ⅌ cord		3.50
Railroad ties		.15c
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m		3.50
Ahnapee—wood, ⅌ cord		3.75
Ahnapee—cedar posts	.04½@	.05c
Ahnapee—railroad ties	.13@	.14c
Ahnapee—shingles		.80
Menominee		5.00
Oconto	6.00@	6.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	13.00@14.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00@15.00
Common mixed lumber	13.50@14.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@13.00
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	2.87½@3.00
Pickets	10.00@11.00

Transactions afloat were limited to the following:

Cargo schr L. B. Shepard, from Menominee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $12.50; 40 m lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

The following sale was made late Saturday afternoon: Cargo barge Mercury, from Ludington, 70 m ft strips and boards at $16.00; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $13.50; 14 m lath at $3.00 (mill tally). Sold by B. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Business in this branch of the market was active for Monday, and prices for common descriptions ruled very firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	38.00
A stock boards	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00
Dry fencing	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@23.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Clear posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The demand continues active at $3.12½@3.25 per 1,000 for A sawed grades. No. 1's were quiet. We quote:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... Sept. 2.

Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 34 m lumber and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, [illegible] brls, 30 hides, 1 brls tallow, 10 brls flour, [illegible] boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber, 50 cds wood, and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 482 bars railroad iron, 40 tons pig iron, 318 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Barge Mechanic, Oconto, 310 m lumber.
Schr Industry, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Bay City, 436 brls salt, 110 m lumber.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 270 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, 320 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 330 m lumber.
Stmr Lake Michigan, Montreal, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 609 bars railroad iron, 40 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark Carrier, Manistee, 130 m lumber, 40 m timber.
Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 186 m lumber.
Schr North Star, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr L. B. Sheppard, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 125 cds wood.
Schr Joe F. Prince, Pentwater, 50 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 45 cds wood.
Schr Col. Hog, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 75 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 11 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Milwaukee, 625 tons iron ore.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr Black Hawk, Stoney Creek, 314 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Davis' Pier, 2,300 ties, 1,500 m lumber, 60 m lath, 150 posts.
Schr Falcon, White River, 115 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Arrow, Holland, 70 cds bark.
Schr Milton, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Smith, Smith Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mowson, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow N. H. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 110 [illegible] wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 60 m lumber, 50 cds bark.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 37 yds gravel.
Scow [illegible], Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.
Scow L. Strom, South Haven, 40 m lumber.
Schr F. Hayden, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Scow Sea Star, Milwaukee, light.
Barge Mercury, Ludington, 150 m lumber, 5 m lath.

CLEARED ... Sept. 2.

Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 30,400 bu corn.
Schr York State, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Brooklyn, Kingston, 22,800 bu wheat.
Schr Geo. Goble, Buffalo, 21,750 bu wheat.
Schr Jura, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 35 bu oats, 10 bu potatoes.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, 100 green hides and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 bls pork and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Port Huron, 26,824 corn, 12 bales broom corn and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 27,051 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 20 bgs timothy seed, 32 pkgs butter and sundries.
Prop Jas. Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu wheat, 300 brls flour, 3,500 bgs flax seed and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, 10 pkgs butter and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green hides and sundries.
Schr Aconitas, Kingston, 13,700 bu wheat.
Schr Eveline, Buffalo, 14,300 bu wheat.
Schr Comanche, Kingston, 20,021 bu wheat.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 23,100 bu wheat.
Schr Yankee Blade, Kingston, 13,445 bu wheat.
Schr Col Cook, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn.
Schr Hungarian, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Kate L. Bruce, Buffalo, 31,340 bu wheat.
Schr Jamaica, Kingston, 30,000 bu wheat.
Schr Ironsides, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Dan'l G. Fort, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 2,000 bu oats and sundries.
Prop W. F. Graves, Buffalo, [illegible] bu wheat.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats, 200 bu corn, and sundries.
Bark Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 36,000 corn.
Schr Adirondac, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 42,000 bu corn.
Schr Menekaunee, Muskegon, 16 brls tallow.
Schr Industry, Grand Haven, 51 bbls sheep pelts, and sundries.
Schr G. D. Dousman, Buffalo, 12,460 bu corn.
Schr C. P. Sheldon, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Bark D. P. Dobbins, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Bark Jno. Bredon, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—We note the following engagements: To Collingwood—Brig Mechanic, corn at 10c. To New York—Prop Idaho, corn through rate. To Boston—Prop Milwaukee, corn through rate. To Buffalo—Golden West, schr Cuba, Northern Belle, bark Vanderbilt, John Breden, G. Dousman, Laura, Belle, Winslow, Dobbins, all corn at 12c; I. N. Foster, wheat at 13c. To Portland—Prop City of Fremont, corn through rate. To Oswego—Knight Templar, corn and wheat through rate. To Bay City—A. J. Holmes, corn at 11c. To Windsor—Gilbert Knapp, corn at 1[illegible]c.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—Freights of all kinds are very firm. Tonnage keeps scarce; on wheat to Oswego 13½c would be readily paid. Charters: schr Conrad Reid, lumber, Port Huron to Cleveland, at $2.25, from first tier on dock; scow Forwarder, brick, from Detroit to Alpena, at $2.25 per m, free in and out, stowed by vessel, and telegraph poles back from Nine Mile Point to Cleveland, at 50 cents each for 25 foot poles and 65 cents for 30 foot poles, on rail; schr Dolphin, brick from Michigan Central Railroad Depot to Alpena, $3.24 per m, free in and out, trimmed by vessel, and lumber from Alpena to Sandusky, at $3.25 per m, on rail, free of dues; scar Fretter, wheat to Cleveland, on private terms; scow Enright, lumber and lath, from F. & S. Moore's mill to Cleveland, at $1.75 per m for lumber, and 35 cents per m for lath on rail.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 31.—Grain freights are quiet and steady, at 12c for wheat to Buffalo, 18c to Oswego, and 19c to Kingston. The schooner Eliza Gerlach takes wheat to Buffalo at 12c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 31.—Grain freights continue very firm, and to Buffalo rates are higher, at 6@6½c on corn and wheat by sail, and 6@7c by steam; to lower lake ports rates are unchanged and firm; to Ogdensburgh, 12½@13c on corn and wheat by sail; to Oswego and Kingston, 11@11½c by sail.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Rates steady and higher. Charters reported as follows: Bark E. Corning, coal Erie to Chicago at $1.50 per ton, free; schr Wm. Shupe, 2,000 brls cement to Cleveland at 10c per brl. Captain Thomas Collins reports: Bark Butcher Boy, coal to Chicago at $1.65 per ton free; schr Belle Sheridan, coal to Toledo at 65c per ton; barge Alpha, railroad iron to Port Stanley at $1.00 per ton, free, gross ton, and lumber back at $4.25 per m.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 30.—DOWN—Schr D. Freeman, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Paragon, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr Queen of the Lakes, Cleveland to St. Catharines, coal; schr Olive Branch, Port Huron to Oswego, lumber; schr Maize, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; schr Havana, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Senator Blood, Port Huron to Oswego, lumber; schr Guiding Star, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; [illegible], Cleveland to Toronto, coal; schr M. F. Merrick, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Portland, Port Huron to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr Montcalm, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; schr Ada Medora, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; brig Hercules, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal and stone; schr Thomas Martin, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schr W. H. Oades, Magdala.

UP—Schr Southampton; prop Maine; prop Europe, Montreal to Chicago, mdse; schr Corsican, Oswego to Detroit, coal; Steam barge [illegible], [illegible] to Detroit, light; schr Gladstone, Kingston to Port Colborne, railroad iron; schr China; schr Augusta, Kingston to Chicago, light.

AT ELEVATOR.—Schrs Willis, Atwater.

WIND—Northwest.

The Lumber Traffic.

The following shows the quantity of timber which the tug fleet of Detroit has been taken past this port reported by the tugs named:

Tug Vulcan, 18 rafts, 100,000 each	18,000,000
Tug Quayle, 6 rafts, 1,000,000 each	6,000,000
Tug Sweepstakes, 2 rafts, 900,000 each	9,[illegible]
Tug Wilcox, 2 rafts, 200,000 each	1,200,000
Tug Satellite, 2 rafts, 200,000 each	1,[illegible]
Tug Champion, 2 rafts, 1,000,000 each	2,000,000
Tug Masters, 1 raft, 600,000	600,000
Total	32,500,000

The above, which is in round numbers, is supposed to be very near the actual figures. Some of the tugs are only occasionally engaged in towing timber, which accounts for the discrepancy in the number of rafts towed by them. Some of the tugs like the Vulcan have beside eight more rafts of about 1,000,000 feet each to take forward, which will swell the number of her transfers to 26. The quantity towed by several other tugs which been engaged in this business the present season, have failed to reach us. Added to the above, it would beyond all doubt swell the round number of feet to 150,000,000, and we have it from trustworthy sources that there is at various points above that quantity awaiting transfer.—*Detroit Post.*

Vessel Transfers.

The following vessel transfers have been recorded at the Milwaukee Custom House, since our last report:

Schr Active, Frank Taylor, of St. Joseph, Michigan, to Peter Classen, of Milwaukee, one-third, $910.

Schr Boaz, Charles B. Packard, Hannah Stoakes and Gustav Golden, of Sheboygan, to Charles B. and John Q. Burnham, of Milwaukee, the whole, the whole, $5,000.

Scow U. S. Grant—Francis Walters, of Huron county, Michigan, to James White, of Milwaukee, the whole, $3,800.

Schooner Two Brothers—Irving J. Cobb, to David Mooney, one-third, $130.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening E N E., light.

WAGES—Sailors are receiving $1.87½@2.00 per day.

LIGHT—The arrivals on Sunday and yesterday were exceedingly small, owing to adverse winds. A large fleet is expected here to-day and to-morrow.

ARRIVED—The crew of the ill-fated schooner Louie Meeker, which capsized off Little Point Sauble, last week, arrived here yesterday. The mate upon arriving in the city entered protest.

ST. CLAIR FLATS CLEAR.—The blockade at the Flats, occasioned by two or three large vessels grounding in the channel, has been raised, and the fleet has moved. Large numbers passed down to Detroit on Friday night, and no serious damage has been sustained.

QUICK DESPATCH.—The schooner F. B. Gardner, Captain G. O. Baker, unloaded 417,700 feet of lumber in 7½ hours on Saturday afternoon, took in 23,000 bu wheat, and left for Buffalo the same day. Rather quick work.

STEAMER GRACE DORMER.—The wreck of this vessel, which was found a few weeks since in the straits, has been towed to Sheboygan. As soon as put in proper condition she is to be taken to Port Huron for rebuild.

WRECKING FOR MACHINERY.—The scow barge Milan has been chartered to visit the wreck of the tug Dispatch, which went ashore last year on the Port Austin Reef, for the purpose of recovering her engine and boilers. They are in good condition, while the hull has sustained but trifling damage, though exposed to several violent storms. It is not improbable that both vessels and machinery may yet be brought into port.

AID FOR THE WHITNEY.—The wrecking steamer Magnet well equipped has gone to the rescue of the schr G. J. Whitney ashore at Vermillion.

THE DISABLED VESSELS.—The schr Montauk and others which sustained damage on Friday in the River St. Clair were at the time in tow of a tug, and did not sail down as was reported. They have since proceeded on their voyage.

IN DRY.—The schooner Delos DeWolf is being caulked at Bates & Co.'s yard, while at Miller Bros.' dry dock we note the following: The schooner L. Ludington is getting a new bowsprit; the J. P. Ward, new deck and deck frames; Geo. E. Furlington, new centre box; Liberty, new frames and ceiling, and the bark Pride of America, schooners M. Dall, Queen of the West, and tug Dole are undergoing light repairs.

A NEW VESSEL.—At Wenona work has been commenced on a steamer that will, when finished, be as large as any, and different in build from any in the copper and iron ore trade. The dimensions of this boat are as follows: Length of keel, 210 feet; length over all, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 36 feet; depth of hold, 19 feet. She is to have three spars and an entire fit-out; also, steam power. She is to have no arch or upper works, but is to be built solid clear up, with two decks—the only works on the upper deck being a pilot-house. It is expected to have their boat finished and ready for spring trade next season.

KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT.—An item stating that the late Captain Wilkins, of Erie, Pa., took the first steamer through the Sault Canal, is going the rounds of the lake papers. The statement is erroneous. Captain John Wilson took the steamer Illinois through the canal July 10, 1855, at which period Captain Wilkins had retired from the lakes.

Cattle Disease.

From the Alton (Ill.) Telegraph, Aug. 31.

An unusual mortality has existed for the past few days among the cows in the northwest portion of the city. We are informed by Dr. Roberts, that within two days past, eight cows belonging to families living near upper State street, have sickened and died, and as many more are sick.

The disease first manifests itself by a discharge of bloody urine, then the cow's milk fails, and lastly, large swellings appear within the mouth and upper part of the throat. This seems to be the last stage of the disease, before death. No animal so far attacked has recovered.

The matter evidently is serious, and if someone versed in cattle disease would examine the infected stock, ascertain the cause and nature of the attack, he would confer a public benefit. If the disease should prove to be contagious, it is important that prompt measures should be taken to prevent its spread.

We notice that the same mortality among cows exists in St. Louis; but opinion is divided there as to whether it is the effect of the recent extreme heat, or of some unknown cause.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office 59 Clark-st., Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommoda'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Springfield Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Div	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville Div. & Louisiana, Mo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Daily. § Ex. Monday. Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. [illegible] daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
* Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

	Mail and Exp. ex. Sun.	Lightning Exp. ex. Sat.
Leave Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mail and Express except Sunday. Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a m, and 7 p m. Running time only 12 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night train.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Day Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	9:00 p m	[illegible]

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA [illegible] ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Tuesday Morning, September 3, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago; JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHALLENBARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh....WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....DANIEL K. GREEN;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor: GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor: JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State: EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts: DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer: CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General: JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
5. JAMES DINSMOOR, of Sterling.
7. GAVION D. A. PARKS, of Joliet.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
9. NICHOLAS E. WORTHINGTON, of Peoria.
10. WILLIAM H. NEECE, of Macomb.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
13. CLIFTON H. MOORE, of Clinton.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
17. WILLIAM R. MORRISON, of Waterloo.
18. GEORGE W. WALL, of Du Quoin.
19. SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, of McLeansboro.

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Koerner.

The Hon. G. Koerner will address the people as follows:
Sept. 5, at DuQuoin.
Sept. 6, at Centralia.
Sept. 7, at Carlyle.

General J. C. Black.

General John Charles Black will speak as follows:
Lincoln, Sept. 3.
Clinton, Sept. 4.
Charleston, Sept. 5.
Mendota, Sept. 10.
Cambridge, Sept. 11.
Rock Island, Sept. 12.
Virginia, Sept. 13.
Champaign, Sept. 14.
Jacksonville, Sept. 16.
Warsaw, Sept. 17.
Clayton, Sept. 18.

Governor B. Gratz Brown.

Governor B. Gratz Brown will speak as follows:
Springfield, Sept. 5.

V. B. Denslow.

Mr. V. B. Denslow will speak as follows:
Vienna, Johnson County, Sept. 3.
Metropolis, Massac County, Sept. 5.
Golconda, Pope County, Sept. 7.
Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Sept. 9.
Carmi, White County, Sept. 10.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Sept. 11.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Fairfield, Wayne County, Sept. 13.
Albion, White County, Sept. 14.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash County, Sept. 16.
Lawrenceville, Lawrence County, Sept. 18.
Xenia, Clay County, Sept. 20.
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Sullivan, Moultrie County, Sept. 16.
Danville, Vermillion County, Sept. 18.
Monticello, Piatt County, Sept. 19.
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Watseka, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 2.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield.

The Hon. B. G. Caulfield will speak as follows:
Decatur, Tuesday, Sept. 3, night.
Champaign City, Wednesday, Sept. 4, night.
Kankakee, Thursday, Sept. 5, night.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:
Mattoon, Sept. 13, at 1 o'clock.
Champaign, Sept. 14, at 2 o'clock.
Clinton, Sept. 16, at 2 o'clock.
Winona, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock.
Sterling, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock.
Rockford, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
O'Fallon, St. Clair County, Sept. 10.
East St. Louis, St. Clair County, Sept. 11.
[illegible], Madison County, Sept. 12.
[illegible], Madison County, Sept. 13.
[illegible], Sangamon County, Sept. 14.
[illegible], Vermilion County, Sept. 16.
[illegible] County, Sept. 18.
[illegible], Will County, Sept. 19.
Morris, Grundy County, Sept. 26.
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 27.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 28.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 30.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 2[illegible].
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 2[illegible].
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 2.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 3.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Elgin, Sept. 9, General Black and Senator Trumbull.
Macomb, Sept. 10, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Cambridge, Sept. 11, Senator Trumbull, Gen. Black, and the Hon. J. V. Eustace.
Pontiac, Sept. 12, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Peoria, Sept. 13, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. G. Koerner, and the Hon. Edward Rummel.
Champaign, Sept. 14, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Freeport, Sept. 17, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Effingham, Sept. 18, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Centralia, Sept. 19, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM.

The main argument of the voters and newspapers in the Grant interest is, that the Democratic party, when they ratified the Cincinnati platform, were not honest,—that they accepted it with a mental reservation and a lying tongue, intending to break away from it immediately after the campaign, and that the Southern people, in so far as they were represented at Baltimore, made themselves parties to a gigantic subterfuge.

It does not become us to teach the Grant managers how to conduct their campaign; but it appears to us that nothing would be so likely to unite the Democrats into a solid mass in the support of Horace Greeley as to din it in their ears every day that they are a lot of confidence men engaged in a National Peter Funk operation. This taunt, coupled with the assurance from the same orators and newspapers, that if Greeley is elected he will give them all the offices, ought to make them tolerably unanimous for Greeley. Their importance as a factor in the campaign is very considerable, amounting, according to the best calculations, to 47 per cent of the entire vote of the country.

But is it true that they have accepted and ratified the Cincinnati platform in bad faith? Did anybody ever hear of a whole people playing a game of fast and loose? Did anybody ever hear of 3,000,000 of grown-up men entering into a conspiracy to cheat? Individuals may do so, but great masses of people never. The charge is an accusation against human nature. It is a moral and physical impossibility that 3,000,000 of men, nearly one-half of the entire voting-population of the country, should utter simultaneously a deliberate lie. Nobody who gives the matter a moment's thought believes that such a thing is possible. And when we reflect that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution are irrepealable, except by a vote of two-thirds of Congress and three-fourths of the State Legislatures, the absurdity of supposing that the Democrats, after solemnly pledging themselves to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by those amendments, will forthwith enter upon the hopeless task of upsetting them, becomes manifest to every reflecting person.

So far as the Southern people are concerned, we think that few persons will charge them with a want of candor. When they told us they intended to secede, we didn't believe them. When they told us they intended to fight, we didn't believe them. We found to our cost, and still more to theirs, that they were eminently men of their word. When the war was over, they told us they were ready to accept, in good faith, any terms we might choose to impose upon them. We have the testimony of General Grant, in his report to President Johnson, that they did so submit in good faith and with honest purpose. And shall we now be told that, when they indorse and ratify the Cincinnati platform, they do so with false pretences, intending to embrace the first opportunity to prove themselves liars? For ourselves, we do not think so poorly of human nature. We do not read the history of the Southern people in such a light. Slavery was entailed upon them,—a grievous curse. If it had been entailed upon us, how much better should we have been? Let each man who rises up at this remote period to curse Slaveholders and Rebels, ask himself what he would have done if born and nurtured under that bad system, and educated in that dreadful school. They have suffered much. Their land has been overrun by armies, their system has been destroyed, their property is gone, or is fast going, from them. Their pride has been humbled, and we have set for them the hardest task ever given to an enlightened people,—the task of reorganizing society in the presence and with the incubus of an enormous mass of ignorance. They have been pestered with carpet-baggers and robbed by itinerant villains. That they have suffered enough, and more than enough, is the deliberate judgment of the great mass of the Northern people. They have given us no cause to say that they are liars. They have given us no reason to suppose that they have adopted the Cincinnati platform with a mental reservation, and nobody believes in his heart that they have. A whole people cannot tell a lie.

MR. BIRD'S LETTER.

Some over-zealous friend of Senator Wilson wrote to a Committee of Germans, in New York, a letter to which he attached the Senator's name, in which he made Wilson deny that he had ever been a member of the Know-Nothing party, and that he had ever voted with it; it made him say, also, that he had always opposed that party. Senator Wilson has since branded this letter as a forgery. He could hardly do less, as the fact of his membership is too well known to thousands of persons in all parts of the country. But, before Wilson's denial of the letter was made public, Mr. Frank W. Bird, of Boston, whose character is above question, and who has been an able leader in Massachusetts politics for years, addressed Henry Wilson, through the papers, the letter which we print this morning. No one can any longer have any doubt of Henry Wilson's membership in that party. It appears that Henry Wilson, in 1854, was nominated by the Republican Convention for Governor of Massachusetts; that subsequently he applied to a Know-Nothing Lodge, in Natick, and was rejected, there being a rule of the order that no man should be admitted to membership who was a candidate for office, and not nominated by the order. He then applied to another Lodge, in Boston, and was admitted, his application having been forwarded to the Grand Council, which granted a dispensation, he agreeing to support the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, yet to be nominated. For this purpose he attended the Know-Nothing State Convention, and in that body he made a speech, urging the nomination of Henry J. Gardiner,—he (Wilson) to be elected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy in the Senate. Here, then, he was before the people as a Republican candidate for Governor, and was betraying that party by supporting the Know-Nothing candidate for the same office. Of course, the Republican party, thus betrayed, was defeated; Gardiner was elected; and, upon the meeting of the Legislature, a few weeks later, Wilson received 404 votes out of 408 for the office of Senator, all the members except four being Know-Nothings. There are several gentlemen in this city who were members of the same order in Massachusetts, and who participated in its proceedings with Wilson; and yet Mr. Wilson asks Germans and others to vote for him, when the following oath voluntarily taken by him is on record:

In the presence of the True and Ever-Living God, and of His Sacred Scriptures, His Holy Word, I do declare that I will truly fulfil all my obligations toward my brethren of the order of Know-Nothings, and that I will keep sacred all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, grips, emblems, and proceedings, etc. And I further declare, and solemnly swear, that I will not knowingly vote for, appoint, or elect any person of foreign birth, or a Roman Catholic, to any office in the local or general administration of the American Government. And I further declare and swear that I will use all the means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and Roman Catholics in the administration of the Government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, local and general. To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation, I pray ever to be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God.

Before taking this oath, he was thus warned by the presiding officer of its import:

As a member of this patriotic Lodge, it will become your duty to disregard all personal interests and predilections in the service of your country, in order that the corrupt and evil influence of foreigners may be effectually combatted and destroyed; and here it will be understood, sons of foreigners and of Roman Catholics are included."

This is the gentleman who asks foreigners and the sons of foreigners to elect him Vice President of the United States.

A COMPLETE LETTER-WRITER.

The people of the Fourth Congressional District have been aware for some time that Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, who so virtuously denounces Horace Greeley and all who oppose Grant as traitors, was himself on record as an enemy of Grant's renomination and re-election. General Hurlbut, writing from far-off Bogota to his friends in this State, urged upon them the utter failure of Grant's Administration, and the corruption of those around him, as a reason why he should not be re-elected. When it was announced that Hurlbut was coming home, his friends supposed it was to defeat Grant. Hurlbut's any one-to-beat-Grant letters are all over the State. He has been endeavoring to have them suppressed, as the following letter, published in the Rockford *Journal*, will show:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22, 1872.
DEAR SIR: Yours of Friday last came to hand on Saturday, and I have not been well enough to reply until now.
Hurlbut's letters were private. He has manifested extreme uneasiness lately, and has written me twice. He protests against their being used against him, and declares that he now intends to stand by all he says in his letters. If he is sincere in this, he is cheating some one fearfully.
I think I shall see Stephen in a few days. I will see you also. Yours,

As Hurlbut insists that his letters are "private," and shall not be published, of course he escapes responsibility; but he cannot avoid the fact that in them he denounced Grant as incompetent and unfit for the office.

Mr. Hurlbut, however, has been writing other letters. In the contest for the Republican nomination for Congress in that district, he professed to be for Lathrop, but was secretly for Farnsworth. When Boone County elected a Lathrop delegation, he wrote the following extraordinary letter to Farnsworth:

JUNE 22 1872.
By violation of personal promises, Fuller and Hildrup succeeded in appointing delegates as follows: A. C. Fuller, J. S. Hildrup, George Read, F. I. Hall, C. H. Wilson, and in passing resolutions committing them against you.
For these things these gentlemen will reckon with me this fall.
I found the Convention so *packed* that it was risky to fight a formal instruction for Lathrop, and, as I had to officiate in charge of Dr. Roe's funeral, I took Fuller's word that the delegates should not be turned over.
I would not trust any but two of them—Read and Hall; the others are more than doubtful.
Hildrup and Wilson are for sale. Buy them if you can.
I shall not go down to the Elgin Convention, nor take any more care of the affair, but will devote myself to *killing vermin*, whom I have suffered to live too long. I don't choose to touch a reluctant delegation from my own county. Read and Hall would probably go for me—Read certainly. I have not seen Hall. Hildrup may or may not—I don't know what he would do. Fuller, of course, would beat me if he dared; and Wilson *would do anything for money*.
Count me out of the game—in profound disgust. Yours, S. A. HURLBUT.

It will be remembered that it is of General A. C. Fuller and J. S. Hildrup, both members of the late Legislature, that Mr. Hurlbut speaks as "vermin," whom he "has suffered to live too long." He openly declares that Mr. Hildrup and Mr. Wilson "are for sale," and bids Farnsworth to buy them; Wilson, he declares, "would do anything for money;" and General Fuller would "beat me if he dared." It would appear from this that Hurlbut was endeavoring to get a delegation from Boone instructed for himself, but which he represented to Farnsworth would vote for the latter. Of course, this was a fraud, as was shown by the subsequent purchase of the McHenry County delegation. Though he declared he would not attend the Convention, he was there, and manipulated the Woodstock chaps to the defeat both of Lathrop and Farnsworth. The people of the district have in this letter a clear statement of the moral calibre of Hurlbut, written by himself.

ANOTHER EFFECT OF GREELEY'S ELECTION.

One Abner C. Taylor writes to the Chicago *Times* that he cannot support Greeley. He fears that Greeley's election will disturb the business of the country, and ruin him. Here is what he says:

If the country should be so unfortunate as to place Greeley in the Presidential chair on the 4th of next March, I should get my matters into something that would be the least affected by an eruption, and suspend business for four years; and I think every prudent business man would do the same, for no business man would be able to make any calculation what the policy of the Administration would be. What it would be to-day would be no guarantee for to-morrow. The finances of the country are in the hands of the Administration. By an unwise act they could bring on financial disaster at any moment, that would involve the ruin of every man in business.

Mr. Taylor is now, and has been for some time, busily, and perhaps exclusively, engaged in building an air-line, steel-rail, three-track railroad from New York to Chicago, the capital employed being chiefly confidence. If Greeley be elected, Mr. Taylor says he will have to suspend business for four years.

We published, yesterday, the statement of another railroad-builder in Arkansas, who obtained from the Legislature a subsidy of $15,000 per mile, he to be paid the State bonds at that rate for every ten miles of track actually laid. This gentleman, having no confidence in Greeley, and uncertain as to the consequences of delay, borrowed the iron with which to lay the first ten miles of track. Having obtained the $150,000 bonds therefor from the State, he took up the rails and laid them on another ten miles of the road, again receiving the State bonds; in this way he is going on rapidly with the construction of the road, and expects to have all the bonds before Greeley becomes President. He then will return the rails to the owner, and proceed to New York to convert the $1,800,000 State bonds into cash, and, like Mr. Taylor and "every prudent business man," suspend business for four years.

It is likely that Mr. Greeley's election will cause a general suspension of the subsidy and confidence business, not only for four years, but indefinitely. The work of building railroads upon confidence, and dividing Government subsidies, will fall into decay,—in fact, be broken up. The business of shaping legislation and levying taxes to enrich adventurers and jobbers will hardly pay a profit. Mr. Taylor need hardly have said that Mr. Greeley's election would render such business uncertain; he might have said, with truth, that Mr. Greeley's election will break that business up altogether.

It is remarkable that the particular class of capitalists who have no capital, but are dabbling in speculations, and hanging around the halls of Congress, waiting for subsidies in money or bonds, with which to engage in the swindling of other people into railroad and other corporate adventures, have a holy horror of any return to honest government, or any watchful care over the Treasury.

Some years ago, one E. B. Ward, of Detroit, opened a rolling-mill in this city, and he used to publish a letter every year in the papers of this city, saying that, if this or that man was elected Mayor, he would "move his mill away from Chicago." Chicago has got over being scared by that kind of threat, and we are satisfied that there is not a man, woman, or child in Chicago, or in Illinois, or in the United States, who cares a copper whether Mr. Taylor suspends business for four years or not. If his particular business is to build that air-line, steel-rail, three-track railway to New York without any money, except what may be got from the National Treasury, his suspension of business would be a public gain. Such a road will be built in time by men having the capital and the means; it will never be built upon confidence, nor by gift-concerts, nor by Government subsidies.

AN ALARMING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Houston (Texas) *Union*, the organ of the Grant Administration in that State, edited by the Chairman of the Grant State Central Committee, who is also Postmaster of Houston, has at last discovered a new reason why Mr. Greeley should not be elected, and announces this reason in two columns of the most touching twaddle that has ever been written since Sterne's threnody over the dead donkey he found by the wayside, in his Sentimental Journey. It would be worse than useless to attempt to answer this reason, either with fact or logic. The most that we can do under the circumstances is to tearfully present it to our readers, and to indulge the hope that things are not as bad as they seem. The Postmaster of Houston assumes that Mr. Greeley does not believe in the religion of the country, as held by either the Catholics or Protestants; that he does not believe in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion, as held from the days of the Apostles to the present; and that he is arrayed against the entire pulpit of the country. This is hard, certainly, and the announcement will cause a widespread feeling of gloom and sadness in the Christian State of Texas; but it is not half so hard as the Postmaster's deductions from this distressing condition of Mr. Greeley's inner consciousness.

It would be more pleasant for us to draw a veil over these deductions; but, even at the risk of lacerating people's feelings, we shall not shrink from stating the results which the Postmaster claims will ensue upon the election of this ungodly man. First, the Postmaster says: "The acceptance of Mr. Greeley by the people of this country would bind them in logical duty to dismiss every laborious and faithful pastor of every church, from Maine to Florida, and from Virginia to California." Having no ministers, there would of course be no use for churches, so "it would bind them also to build no more churches, and to convert their present ones into public halls." Second, the Postmaster claims that, if Greeley should become our representative man, he would proceed at once to abolish "the vast and glorious and sweetly spiritual Sunday-School system of this great country, with its millions of happy Sunday-School children, with their clean and beautiful dresses, their happy and inspiring songs, and their evangelical lessons." This is a little harder than the loss of the ministers, and will be a severe blow to Texas, where Sunday Schools are so abundant; but there are other things that the Farmer of Chappaqua is going to demolish with his ruthless axe. Third, he would abolish the Boards of Publication of all the churches, and insist "that the money obtained for these great institutions was obtained under false pretences, and that the original donors, or their legal representatives, would have a right to claim failure of consideration, and come in and demand a return of the funds." Fourth, in case of his election, he will suppress all the Christian newspapers from which "gray-headed men and women, with tottering limbs, and spectacles to aid their aged eyes, have drawn edification and comfort, week after week of the last years before they departed this life in the hope of life immortal beyond the grave;" and the people will consider them "as filthy rags, not more than fit to fill up the broken panes of glass in the windows of the houses of the poor." The fifth evil which Uncle Horace is to let loose from his Pandora-box we give in the touching words of the Postmaster:

Should Mr. Greeley be accepted as our National representative man, every Christian burial-place in all this grand Christian country should be withdrawn from Christian consecration, and our sacred dead, from our Revolutionary fathers down to the last dead baptized infant, should be left to the hopes—if such there be—of a cold Theodore Parker Transcendental philosophy. And, likewise, every Christian epitaph on every Christian tombstone should be at once obliterated, and left to the impressions of nothingness, chance, or the fanciful inscriptions of skeptical individual iconoclasts.

This is a new feature in the campaign,—a contingency we have never contemplated, and one we do not like to contemplate now. It has come so suddenly and so unexpectedly that we have no words to reply to it. We can only sit and mournfully gaze upon the picture painted by this Postmaster: No more ministers and churches, choirs, deacons, organs, bazaars, and strawberry festivals; no one to christen the babes, marry the maidens, and bury the elders; no more processions of Sunday-School children in their little new frocks and little white dresses and blue sashes, going to say their little verses, and sing their little hymns, and contribute their little pennies for the conversion of the heathen; no more Boards of Publication; no more work for Dr. Lanahan; no more contributions, but all the lawyers of the land pressing suit to recover what has heretofore been paid in; no more religious newspapers,—the occupation of Beecher and Prime utterly gone, and the old ladies with tottering limbs and spectacles deprived of their weekly consolation,—it is too bad! And then the background to this terrible picture,—the demolition of the grave-yards and the obliterating of the Christian epitaphs by the incensed hord of Greeleyites, headed by the Man of Sin who lives at Chappaqua. This is not only hard for Texas, where Christian institutions abound to such an extent that the first question usually addressed to a stranger is, What was your name before you came here?—but it is also hard for us all; especially hard upon the ministers, the little children, the old ladies, and the marble-cutters.

We are free to acknowledge that this alarming statement of Mr. Greeley's ruthlessness in religious matters "gives us pause," and that, if this ferocious pagan is going to run amuck through all the ladies' prayer-meetings and little Sunday-Schools in the land, pull down the churches and root out the Book-Concerns, plow up the grave-yards, smash the tombstones, discharge all the ministers, and garrote the religious editors, some means must be found to make him let up, for the thing has gone so far now that he is very likely to be elected. If his irregularities in this direction had only been known at Cincinnati, he could have been pledged to let the Sunday-School children alone, and refrain from endangering the salaries of our brethren in the pulpit for the next four years; but this little peculiarity of his was not known at that time. Meanwhile, if this genius at Houston who runs the Post Office, administers the affairs of Grant in Texas, and edits the *Union*, does not get something better than a Post Office immediately, for his discovery of the precipice over which the country was about to plunge, then in reality are Republics ungrateful. We await further developments from Houston with anxiety.

Messrs. Conkling, Shellabarger, and Dawes have stated, in public speeches, that the reduction of the debt, under Johnson, was only $13,000,000. This falsehood has been refuted many times, but yet Mr. Curtis, in the last number of *Harper's Weekly*, says:

Johnson's Administration paid about $13,000,000 of the public debt. Grant's had paid on the 1st of July, 1872, $334,000,000. It has reduced the debt at the rate of $8,340,488 per month.

Here is what Mr. David A. Wells says of this matter:

Secretary McCulloch's statement may be found in his report as Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1868, and General Schofield's in the form of a letter, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, Dec. 12, 1868. But by these statements it is demonstrated, beyond the possibility of a cavil, and by a method so clear that "he who runs may read," that between the 1st day of April, 1865, and the 1st day of November, 1868,—a period of three years and seven months,—there was paid out of the Treasury of the United States, under the Administration of Andrew Johnson, on account of the public indebtedness, the large sum of $470,256,650.42; and, in addition thereto, $42,194,000 on account of advances to the Pacific Railroads, and $7,200,000 on account of the purchase of Alaska; the whole making an aggregate of $519,650,650. (See Report of Secretary of the Treasury, December, 1868, p. 19-21.)

Excluding these two latter items, amounting to $49,394,000, we find that the average monthly reduction, under Johnson, was $10,986,201. Thus, by Mr. Curtis' own showing, the debt was reduced under Johnson over $2,500,000 a month faster than it has been under Grant. Mr. Curtis' showing is, however, grossly exaggerated. The correct figures make the payments on the debt under Johnson exceed those under Grant by an average of over $57,000,000 a year.

The best American magazines seem to be passing into the hands of women. The latter have not reached the editorial chairs as yet, but their names are conspicuous on the lists of contributors. The fact augurs well for American womankind, inasmuch as it shows that there is a growing literary activity among a class of persons who have hitherto been too apt to think that a woman who was a good housekeeper or nurse had attained the acme of feminine usefulness. It can scarcely be said that it augurs well for the magazines. If we except Mrs. Leonowen's prose-poem, "The Favorite of the Harem," and Mrs. Child's well-wrought essay, "The Blending of Religions," the productions of the new school are very, very light. They are pretty; they are not strong. They serve well enough to while away an hour or two, but they are wondrously unsuggestive, and, therefore, practically valueless. Since the magazines publish, however, the best material they can get, it seems as if, poor as these writings of women are, the writings of men are worse. We may escape this somewhat mortifying inference by believing that the absorption of so many men in the task of proving that Grant is an angel and Greeley a fiend, and *vice versa*, explains the sudden increase in the number of feminine contributors.

The Jackson District in Mississippi was represented in the last Congress by Colonel McKee. When the Nominating Convention met, there was a two-days' war of words, diversified by an intermittent warfare of fisticuffs. When everybody's character had been satisfactorily torn to tatters, the buying and selling began. The night was consumed in this business. The next morning, a majority of the delegates were marched from their lodgings to the Convention under guard, in order to make sure of their delivering the votes they had sold. This scheme was a success in that it secured the renomination of McKee, but it split the party. Such shameless swindling was too much for honest men. Their accession to the Liberal ranks has given the party fresh vigor, and its leaders are now hopeful of carrying the State. The field is being thoroughly canvassed, with the most gratifying results. It is claimed that 5,000 colored voters have already joined the party of Reconciliation. If this claim is well-founded, and if anything like the same rate of increase can be kept up, Mississippi, hitherto counted for Grant, will help swell Greeley's assured majority.

Our readers will remember that, not long since, a vote was taken in the Recorder's office of this county, among the employes, which showed that, out of the 28 who voted, 21 were for Greeley. Since that time, as we are informed by one of the discharged clerks, Mr. Norman B. Gassette has been diligently engaged in ferreting out those who voted for Greeley and discharging them. The last of the twenty-one was discharged yesterday,—a man with a wife and six children depending upon him for support. The Greeley female clerks have not been discharged as they can't vote, and four Englishmen who can't vote have preserved their places by zealously declaring for Grant. No charge was made against any of these men, except that they had expressed an intention of voting for Greeley. If Mr. Norman B. Gassette has been guilty of the transaction represented to us by our informant, he has been guilty of a very small and contemptible trick, and one which will receive reprehension from the entire public.

A Methodist layman, Mr. Edward Johnson, has written to the New York *Sun*, complaining of the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Webb, who presided over a camp-meeting, recently, at Plainville, Conn. Mr. Johnson, who is a straight Greeley man, went to the camp-meeting and erected a tent for the convenience of himself and family, that they might profit by the spiritual exercises; whereupon the Rev. Mr. Webb and others commenced laboring with Mr. Johnson, not for his spiritual edification, but to change his political views and induce him to vote for Grant. Their arguments being of no avail, they set up a board on his tent, on which they wrote an inscription saying that that tent was the great Greeley wigwam. If it is the practice of the conductors of Methodist meetings in Connecticut to mix politics with their religion, it is certainly time for a case of ecclesiastical discipline, and the offended party should institute charges against Webb rather than make complaints to newspapers.

Lord Monck's failure as Viceroy of Canada was largely due, according to the Toronto *Globe*, to his failure to give good dinners. He seems to have almost utterly ignored Talleyrand's maxim on the influence of dining on diplomacy. His successor, Lord Dufferin, having thus been warned in time, will doubtless avoid his predecessor's error. A short study of American politics would teach the new Viceroy the same lesson. The little dinners at the White House have converted more than one adherent, from Tom Murphy up. When Forney cried: "Halt!" the last time, there was consternation in Radical ranks until Grant took dinner with the rebel. Then Forney cried: "Go ahead!" and has since confined himself to slaughtering Grant's friends,—Cameron, Kemble, and Hartranft,—while praising their patron.

The United States Marshal for Delaware is a coarse rough, by the name of Dunn. At the last city election in Wilmington, this Dunn was the judge in one of the precincts. He brought the ballot-box to the polls. When six men had voted, no more ballots could be thrust in. This circumstance provoked inquiry, and the box was found to be crammed full of fraudulent tickets. This was some weeks ago. Full details of the case have been sent to Washington, but our "Safe President," who removes with such celerity a political opponent or a "traitor" who refuses to pay assessments, still keeps in power this ornament of the Civil Service he is reforming so vigorously.

The *Advance* takes strong ground in favor of opening our churches every day in the week. It says that a short service should be held, and that there should be no sermon. Both of these recommendations are very good; but they by no means cover the whole ground. The churches ought to be opened, not only every day, but all day. Protestants should learn a needed lesson from Catholicism, and surround their audience-rooms with chapels, where those who wished could withdraw for prayer or praise. The attempt to evangelize the world by working for that end one day in seven has failed; and something else might be tried.

The Grant Congressional Committee is actively engaged in levying assessments on the Civil Service employes in behalf of the pretended patron of Civil Service Reform. Each plundered clerk receives the following document:

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——, 1872.
Received of ————, $——, to be paid to H. D. Cook, Treasurer of Union Republican Congressional Committee, for the use of said Committee, and to be used in the preparation and circulation of information on political and economic subjects.
A. A. SHIELER,
For the Union Republican Congressional Committee.

Before the election, such receipts will be as thick at Washington as the leaves at Vallambrosa. The masterly manner in which the Civil Service Board will avoid seeing them will be a study for gods and men.

At the late Convention of the Prohibition party of Massachusetts, the delegates took a most discouraging view of the situation. Despite a strict prohibitory law and a teetotal Governor, the liquor traffic has steadily increased. In Boston, alone, there are 3,000 saloons. The Convention decided to make no nominations for State officers. This evidence of good sense gives ground for the hope that the leaders of the party will soon give up their belief in the efficiency of a system which has failed whenever and wherever tried, and which is an unwarrantable invasion of the rights of the individual.

F. J. Moses, Jr., is the man who heads the regular Republican ticket in South Carolina. He is also the representative of that State on the Grant National Committee, where he finds fit compeers in Clayton, of Arkansas, declared guilty of fraud by the Arkansas Legislature; Spencer, of Alabama, who sells offices for cash; and Kemble, of Pennsylvania, who wrote that little note about "Addition, Division, and Silence."

POLITICAL.

Recent nominations for the Illinois Legislature:

Twenty-seventh District (Liberal)—For Senator, Edward Lynch, of Lincoln. For Representative, J. W. Noel, of Broadwell; M. L. Stroud, of Tazewell County.

Thirty-first District (Republican)—For Senator, John C. Short, of Danville. For Representatives, W. O. Pinnell, J. H. Oakwood.

Fifty-first District (Liberal)—For Senator, George W. B. Corliss, of Metropolis. For Representatives, Newton R. Casey, of Mound City; E. M. Lowe, of Pulaski County.

—Judge Kirby Benedict, an old citizen of Decatur, Ill., and a supporter of Grant in 1868, is editing the New Mexico *Union*, a Greeley paper at Santa Fe.

—While Henry Wilson denies that he was never a member of a Know-Nothing Lodge, Mr. Charles Hoag, Superintendent of the Hennepin County Schools, says he sat with Wilson, for a week, in the National Know-Nothing Convention at Philadelphia. We don't exactly say that Wilson lies, but we believe Mr. Hoag tells the truth.—*Minneapolis Times.*

Mr. Hoag is sustained by General Albert Pike, who says Wilson sat in the Philadelphia Convention during the whole session, and helped settle the platform.—*St. Paul Press.*

Another witness is the Hon. John W. Foster, of Chicago, the well-known scientist, who was a delegate to that National Council, with Henry Wilson, from Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson was then (June, 1855) hoping to be the great American candidate for the Presidency, in 1856.

—Frederick Hecker has written another long letter to the Belleville *Stern des Westens*, in which he urges his countrymen to work and vote for Koerner and the Liberal State ticket; and further states that, while he regards Oglesby as a good and honest man, yet Oglesby himself could not deny that he was on the ticket only to catch votes for Beveridge and the rest of the Republican nominees.

—The Greeley Electors in Nebraska are: Edward Creighton (Democrat), of Douglas; Roswell Foster (Liberal Republican), of Dodge; O. P. Mason (Liberal Republican), of Otoe.

—The present Delegate of Arizona, Richard C. McCormick, is likely to be returned for a third term in Congress without opposition.

—Nominations for the Wisconsin Senate: Dodge County, Samuel D. Burchard, Liberal; Columbia County, Evan O. Jones, Republican.

—Governor Marsh Giddings has stopped all proceedings in New Mexico for a State organization, by refusing to canvass the vote taken in June for a Constitution, and refusing, also, to call an election of State officers on the first Monday in September.

—John R. Lynch (colored) has beaten Le Grand W. Perce, present member, for the Grant Congressional nomination in the South Mississippi District.

—In three Districts of Virginia,—the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth,—the Grant managers invite the independent candidacy of "straight" Democrats for Congress. Anything to beat Greeley.

—Titled gentlemen seem to be carrying off the Congressional honors in Virginia. So far, we have in nomination, General Hunton, Colonel Braxton, Colonel Davis, General Bowen, Captain Whitehead, Captain Wise, with the prospect that Colonel Duk and one or two others will be added to the list.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

—The Georgia "Straight" Democrats, who were advised by "Brick" Pomeroy to "blaze the way to Louisville," are blazing away at home. James L. Seward has blazed his way into the Grant camp, and A. H. Chappell has struck out for Greeley.

—Colonel A. J. Kellar, of the Memphis *Avalanche*, the independent Greeley candidate for Congress, has taken the stump.

Mr. Wilson says distinctly that he never was a member of the Know-Nothing order; and that settles it.—*Detroit Post.*

Yes, that settles the fact that Wilson tells a bold and deliberate falsehood.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Mr. Henry Wilson now denies that he denied he was a Know-Nothing.

—Colonel Orrin Hatch, of Fond du Lac, a recognized leader of the Republican party in that section of Wisconsin for many years, and the Republican candidate for Congress against Mr. Eldredge in 1866, is now out for Greeley.

—The Hon. F. W. Horn, whose name the Louisvillians have on their call, we are assured will give Greeley his cordial support.—*Fond du Lac Journal.*

—William M. Decamp, of Shellsburg, Ia., lost an arm in the war. He is a zealous Liberal. "The man who shot you will vote for Greeley," said a Grant neighbor, the other day. "Yes, and so'll the man that got shot," replied William.

—Among Republicans at Franklin, Pa., who support Greeley, are: S. P. McCalmont, Judges R. S. McCormick and Irwin, ex-Senator Hoag, Peter McGough, Cashier, Colonel L. D. Rogers, Dr. Gillett, William Brough, Harrison J. Smith, late Prothonotary, James Osborne, Colonel James Blakely, Simon J. Nicklen, D. D. Davis, Alexander A. Cochran, William Cooper, merchant, J. M. Bonham, Chadwick, and Rehm, and about one hundred others.

—Senator Wilson's disavowals and proof to show that he never was a Know-Nothing put a nail into another of the *Tribune's* lies to elect Greeley to the Presidency. In a year from this, Horace Greeley will be only known as the victim of the first regularly organized party of liars the world ever beheld.—*Simon Cameron's Own.*

—The call for the County Convention of Liberal Republicans of Oswego, N. Y., published last week, was signed by *four hundred and fourteen* active Republican electors, with the Hon. D. W. C. Littlejohn at their head. But, of course, there are no Liberal Republicans, and, besides, their number is rapidly decreasing every day.

—Of Matilda Fletcher and other women on the political stump, the Buffalo *Express* says:

That they are for Grant does not make it necessary for us to commend this innovation in our political campaigns. We believe they are out of place, and have mistaken their calling, and the sooner they subside the better it will be for their reputation, if not for the cause they pretend to uphold. Is there no other way by which these women can secure the notoriety which they covet?

—James F. Wilson, of Iowa, wants to know if honest Republicans can support Greeley; he knows they cannot support Grant.

—Judge Rice, Republican member of the present Iowa Legislature from Clarke County, is on the stump for Greeley.

—Old Republicans are calling themselves Democrats, and then saying that they can't go Greeley, in order to make the "Straight-Outs" feel "starchy." That's getting wolves into sheep's clothing with a vengeance.

—The Hon. K. J. Husevold, of Belle Creek, a leading Democratic politician of Goodhue County, declares for the Republican ticket. He is disgusted with the want of principle and corruption of the demoralized Democracy.—*St. Paul Postmaster.*

The "want of corruption" decides not a few; for where the carcass is there the eagles are gathered together.

—The Republican papers style Jo. Ledlie, of Springfield, by the title of "Judge." Except as to the quality of Bourbon, Jo. hardly claims to be a judge.

MAINE.

Judge Trumbull's Canvass—His Speeches at Lewiston, Portland, and Bangor.

The Opposing Gubernatorial Candidates—A Large Number of Timid and Silent Voters.

Speaker Blaine's District—Probability that His Majority Will Be Largely Reduced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 29.

Judge Trumbull has spoken to large audiences at Biddeford, Lewiston, Portland, Augusta, and Bangor. I have accompanied him to every point save Lewiston. Everywhere his progress in the State of Maine has been an ovation. I have already written you of the large and enthusiastic meeting held at Biddeford, and the spirit of the Liberals there and in the adjoining town of Saco. I am told that

THE MEETING AT LEWISTON

was not less encouraging. This is a manufacturing centre, situated on the Androscoggin River, which has rapidly advanced in population by reason of its cotton mills; and the Liberal Republican movement there, under the leadership of Mr. N. W. Farwell, promises well for the September vote. Had Mr. Farwell been nominated for Congress here, as he ought to have been, he would have pushed Mr. W. P. Frye, the Grant Ring candidate, much closer than he will now be pushed, and would, moreover, have added hundreds of votes to Kimball's strength for Governor. As it is, the spirit of unwisdom has seized upon the Democracy in this quarter, and they have nominated for Congress Dr. A. Garcelon, who adds just nothing at all to the strength of the Liberal cause in the district.

MR. TRUMBULL'S RECEPTION AT PORTLAND

was one of which any man might well feel proud. It seemed as if the whole town had poured out to hear him. The Town Hall is one of the most beautiful in the Union, and holds, I believe, when well packed, as it was on this occasion, some 2,500 persons. And yet not a dollar had been spent to get up this meeting. The Greeley Guards and other Liberal organizations came to the door and found no room for them. I was present at the meeting which assembled on the Thursday previous to hear Secretary Robeson, and I am sure Mr. Trumbull's audience was at least 500 larger than Robeson's; and there was this further difference between the two: President Grant's Secretary lost more than half his audience before he got through his speech, while Mr. Trumbull kept all of his to the close, attentive and enthusiastically applauding his caustic review of the blunders, corruption, and mismanagement of the Administration. The Liberal Republicans at Portland were especially delighted with Judge Trumbull's visit, and numbers seized the occasion to be introduced to him. These, I observed, were among the most respectable and intelligent citizens of Portland, and men, as I should judge, like their associates, who, in other parts of the State, do their own thinking.

THE OPPOSING GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Among the prominent Democrats present at the Portland meeting were the Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, the Hon. Bion Bradbury, and Governor Charles P. Kimball. The latter is a thick-set, fine-looking man, apparently about 45 years of age, and of agreeable, affable manners. Mr. Kimball is, like Horace Greeley, a man sprung from the people, the architect of his own fortunes, and not ashamed of his origin. His private character is absolutely unassailable. His opponent, Governor Perham, is a narrow-minded bigot of the smallest possible intellectual dimensions. He served a term or two in Congress, but never did anything. The Congressional Directory contains his name, and I have no doubt that he drew his pay. But for these proofs, his Congressional career would be wholly unhonored and unsung.

After four or five days inhaling the sea atmosphere of Portland, I was not sorry to get a taste of country air by a

RIDE UP TO AUGUSTA.

The day was rainy and cloudy for a while, but cleared up as we approached the beautiful Valley of the Kennebec River. Here you have a farming population and some good land,—that is to say, for New England. Elsewhere the people seem to live chiefly by mechanical employments, manufactures, etc. The great shipbuilding interest of Maine, once so flourishing, I need not state is pretty well played out under Grant's rule; and it was pleasant to me to see one section which is, in some degree, beyond the reach of Congressional mischief. All along our route, we passed very pretty towns. Two of these—Brunswick and Hallowell—are very considerable places. But the great charm of our route lay in the views of the Kennebec River. The railroad runs by the side of this stream, crosses it now and then, and, like the traveller, seems reluctant to quit such a beautiful companion. In passing along this route, I was careful to inquire the strength of the Liberal Republican movement. In every town I was informed that there were a number of Liberal Republicans, and, though immense efforts have been made by Speaker Blaine and his allies to drive these back into the ranks, it was obvious to me that there were enough standing firm to make a very considerable change on the day of the election. In one town, there was 50; another, 40; in a third, perhaps, 25 or 30; but everywhere the Grant ranks were broken. Of course, money, blarney, persuasion, threats of injury in business, and social proscription are being freely used by the Grant party to diminish the number of these defections, and not wholly without success. It is safe to say that thousands of men whose consciences lead them to the Greeley banner have been carried back by these disreputable arts and agencies. I have been in no State where I have heard of so many

WEAK, TIMID, AND DOUBTING SOULS,

who lack only the courage to espouse a patriotic course. They are afraid to break off and defy their party discipline. Thousands of others are hesitating, and will hesitate up to the very day of election. No man can now say, of some 5,000 or more voters in Maine, whether they will go for Kimball or Perham; and upon their course will depend the question whether Perham is to be elected or not. If these men are whipped in, Perham will be elected, but by a greatly-diminished majority from that of 1868; and, if they stand up bravely to their convictions, Perham can and will be defeated.

AUGUSTA

is beautifully situated on the west bank of the Kennebec River. You reach it by an easy ride of some three hours from Portland. The town has 7,000 or 8,000 inhabitants; two fair hotels; a number of churches; one cotton mill, owned by Senator William Sprague; and a number of handsome private residences. The State House is rather a small building. It is built of granite, is situated on a very pretty eminence, and is a very tasteful structure. You have a very fine view from the summit of the Kennebec River, both above and below, and of the town of Augusta. On the opposite bank of the Kennebec you see the United States Arsenal, which, along with one or two asylums, are deemed the sights of Augusta. On the left hand side as you pass down the principal street, is situated Speaker Blaine's residence. It is a spacious frame residence.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

The Speaker is thriving and well-to-do in the world. He is, say his neighbors, one of the fortunate ones who have grown rich in a few years on a Congressman's pay. Now, it is a very singular circumstance that, after working such a miracle as this, Mr. Speaker Blaine should not be deemed a prophet in his own district. On the contrary, such is the perversity of human nature that a great many of Mr. Blaine's old Republican constituents are going to vote against him just because he has accomplished this extraordinary marvel. He has lots of money, they say, and is using it like water to accomplish his re-election; and I suppose there is not anywhere in the Union a more indefatigable worker and organizer; but, for all that, Mr. Blaine will lose largely from the party majority in his district. That majority is in the neighborhood of 3,500; but, at the last trial of strength, the vote not being fully out, Mr. Blaine's vote fell off to some 2,300. On this occasion, Mr. Blaine is opposed by Mr. Thomas Lang, a Liberal Republican. Mr. Lang is a good fellow, and, I should judge, a popular man. He will get all the Liberal Republicans and all the Democrats in his district, and make a good race. During the day that I was in Augusta, the Kennebec County Conventions of the Democracy and the Liberal Republicans were held. The feeling among these delegates was one of general hope and confidence. All brought in good accounts of Republican defections from Grant. In every town of which I was able to get information, there was a Liberal movement; and, in Somerset County, where the usual party majority is 900, it is said the whole will be wiped out and the county carried for Lang. I believe this district is within reach if the Liberals had enough of speakers and a good organization; but the opposition have so greatly the advantage in these respects that I suppose all that Lang can do will be to cut down Blaine's majority to some 1,200 or 1,500. But, as I said before, there is a fluctuating vote, first pulled this way and then that, the direction which it is utterly impossible to calculate. In addition to this, there will be, I presume,

A SILENT VOTE

of several thousands, composed of persons of quiet tastes and temper, who do not care to wrangle about their votes in advance of the election. At a time when we know that thousands of intelligent men in a State are breaking loose from old party associations, it is fair to assume that there are also many hundreds who will do the same thing in a more quiet manner. The numbers of this element will only be known after the day of election. It is just here where Mr. Blaine's canvass will fail him at the pinch. His canvassers naturally put all these men down as sure for him, because they do not proclaim any change; and it is obvious that, out of the favorable answers they get from many voters, not a few will deceive them. The Grant men rely very much upon their canvass, which, they say, gives them 15,000 majority for Perham; and their boasting has impressed a good many Democrats; but these canvasses are, I suspect, only reliable at seasons when there are no changes going on, or only a very few, and these based on personal grounds. Now, this year is the first time, for ten to fifteen years, that there have been any large number of changes in the State of Maine. It is obvious that that many men are now reviewing their party relations; and, when such a movement once begins, it takes the day of election to fix its actual strength and limits.

The road from Augusta to Bangor pursues for awhile the Valley of the Kennebec River, and, of course, the eye is delighted with many charming landscapes. The important towns of Waterville and Kendall's Mills are passed, and then the road strikes across in an easterly direction for the Valley of the Penobscot. The country traversed here is mostly sterile and uninteresting. The towns are few, and the population slight. We were delayed by an accident, and consequently it was dark as we approached

BANGOR.

There Senator Trumbull met a grand reception. A salute of cannon was fired, and a very large and enthusiastic procession of citizens formed, who escorted him to Norombega Hall. This hall holds over 2,000 persons, and was speedily filled by an audience who listened for hours with the greatest attention, and who repeatedly broke forth into enthusiastic applause. Mr. Trumbull was much gratified with this reception. Everywhere he has had large crowds, but here there seemed to be more spirit and enthusiasm than at any other point where he has spoken. No special effort was made to get up this demonstration; it was simply a spontaneous tribute to Mr. Trumbull's great reputation; and his effort last night fully answered the public expectation. This is the last of Mr. Trumbull's appointments, save one at Winthrop this afternoon, from which place he goes *via* New York to fill several appointments in Ohio.

THE BANGOR CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

My inquiries into the strength of the Liberal Republican element in this part of the State do not reveal as healthy a state of affairs as exists in the Portland District, the Augusta District, and in Hale's. This is partly the result of a lack of organization; but as much, perhaps, is due to the unfortunate nomination for Congress of Mr. Marcellus Emery, the editor of the Bangor *Commercial*, who cannot get the full Liberal vote.

The Grant men have done quite as mean a thing as their opponents have done a silly one, by throwing overboard Mr. John A. Peters, the present member of Congress from this district. Peters is a sensible, liberal fellow, who has more than ever recoiled from the ultraism of his party associates at Washington. Among other things, he helped to defeat the Ku-Klux bill, and, I believe, also, the infamous Bayonet Election bill, at the last session; and he did his best to relieve the Administration from the disgraceful attitude in which they placed the country on the subject of the indirect claims against Great Britain. He is, in short, far too decent and sensible a man to be a favorite with the bigots who control the Grant organization in this State. Senator Hannibal Hamlin, not finding Peters so subservient as he desired, and having a proper and convenient tool at hand in the person of one Hersey, an illiterate but rich Republican, has had the power to have Peters discarded for a more supple minion. Hersey has money, and that is all. Hamlin is to run him in Congress, body and soul; and, as there is nothing in Marcellus Emery's nomination to break the force of the Administration party-drill, it is certain that Hersey will have a large majority. Kimball will, I suppose, gain handsomely in the district on the vote of 1868, but he will not do relatively as well as in the First, Third, and Fifth Districts. His best gain hereabouts will be in Bangor, and in the adjacent town of Brewer. Bangor, it is claimed, will give a Liberal majority. Heretofore it has given an Administration majority of about 800 votes.

THIS CITY

is situated at the head of navigation on the Penobscot River. Its great business is the lumber trade. The logs are cut some hundreds of miles above, and floated down to Bangor, where they are shipped for the proper markets. The river, at the upper end of the town, is completely covered with these rafts, which appear to me to be in almost inextricable confusion; but I am told that it is very easy to separate the timber belonging to different parties. Bangor has some handsome stores and a prosperous look; but I am informed that, except in the lumber trade, all branches of business have declined. Ship-building has declined, of course, in spite of Mr. Lynch and his famous committee. As for general business, the extension of the railroads makes the back-country merchants go to Portland and Boston for supplies, instead of coming, as of old, to Bangor. The city has three or four hotels, and it has excellent communications by rail and steamboat to other points. There is a very well managed railroad leading to Augusta, and thence to Portland and Boston; another to Belfast, near the mouth of the river; and a third which goes to Calais and the British Provinces. Steamers run to Portland and Boston. But, with all this, very few sightseers ever come to Bangor. It is purely a business place, and lacks the picturesque hills of Augusta, or the truly grand ocean and mountain views which make Portland such a favorite point for travellers. The population of Bangor is some 18,000, and there is only a slight gain over 1860. With a liberal commercial policy, the industries would be widened, and Bangor have a more assured future. L. Q. W.

The Abstract-Books.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your editorial of to-day on the "Abstract Question," while containing some well-taken points, is, allow us to say, the view of a citizen not especially acquainted with the business of conveyancing, rather than that of one who makes that subject, and all connected with it, his principal study.

Your remarks about the original entries in the Government Land Offices would apply if the county were paying any large amount for them; but, in view of the fact that they are thrown in with the other books, and no extra charge made for them,—at least not more than it would cost to get copies from Washington,—there can be no objection to taking them.

With regard to the indices of the settlement of estates in the Probate Court, your "understanding" is defective. These indices show far more than you say. They show not only that fuller information is filed in a certain place, but they give an epitome of that information—in many cases covering all the essential points contained by the papers themselves.

The judgment docket shows whether there are any judgments in existence, or to be reinstated, that constitute liens upon, or lands the title to which it may be desired to ascertain. It is indeed valuable to the creditor, but it is indispensable to the purchaser. How can any man safely buy land unless he has the means of knowing whether there are any judgments that are liens upon the same? The dockets in question are the only source of that information for all unrestored judgments; which fact, and not that they facilitate restoration of judgments, constitutes their chief value.

If the foregoing books are necessary to the security of titles (not of all titles, but of many titles) the books of original entry of Jones & Sellars are of still greater value as they apply to everything, and, except in rare cases, contain all the information that was needed even before the fire, so far as conveyances are concerned; showing all the owners of every tract of land, from the Government down; and showing also in what manner each owner transferred title, whether by warranty-deed, quit-claim deed, trust-deed, or mortgage, and also all releases of trust-deeds or mortgages. They only require an index to facilitate reference; and, as the index of Jones & Sellars was destroyed by fire, it will be a mere matter of mechanical labor of copyists to make one from the books themselves.

So far from being a mere "heterogeneous mass of names, dates, and descriptions," to be thrown upon the records of the county, they are themselves those records; containing all, or nearly all, the essentials of the records that they represent, and that were burned. In this view of the case, the amount asked by the owners of the books is a mere pittance in comparison with their value to the public. They are the evidence upon which the ownership to our chief possessions rests, and as such they are invaluable. Yours truly, SAYLES & WALKER.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.

Cruelty to Animals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Referring to your article in this morning's issue, entitled "An Unjust Judge," I confess my inability to understand why Justice Banyon's neglect to perform his duty should "tend to bar any further prosecutions in the South Division" of the scoundrels who maltreat their dumb servants. Unless I am greatly mistaken, *any Justice of the Peace* has cognizance of such offences; and it is a matter of record that, a few weeks ago, one Justice (Daggett) had the courage to inflict a fine on the popular proprietor of a South Side Omnibus Line, one of whose drivers had violated the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals. What was done then can as easily be done now. Furthermore, unless I am again greatly mistaken, the suits dismissed by Banyon could have been brought the next day before any Justice in the South Division; and it is reasonable to suppose that some of them would be ready, on sufficient evidence, to deal out justice, untampered by mercy, on such merciless wretches as those referred to in your columns. This is not the opinion of a lawyer, but it seems to have the spirit, such as it is, of HORSE SENSE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.

THE CANAL STREET MURDER.

Death of John P. Patterson, Wounded by Tom Hurley.

Coroner's Inquest—Important Testimony of Sergeant O'Donnell.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes of Interest.

The United States Circuit Court.

The United States District Court.

The Superior Court.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1868.

THE CANAL-STREET MURDER.

The Guilty Party Arrested, Identified, and Committed.

Death of John P. Patterson, Recently Wounded by Tom Bailey.

Bailey's Appeal—Important Testimony by Bridget O'Donnell.

The Coroner's Jury Exonerate Bailey from Blame.

THE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Rules of Interest.

The Criminal Court.

Circuit Court—Chancery Side.

The United States Circuit Court.

The Probate Court.

The Superior Court.

The Police Court.

WILSON'S KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Frank W. Bird Charges Mary Wilson with Adultery.

Novel Action.

Grand Jury—A Number of Indictments Found.

Business Notices.

Miscellaneous.

Real Estate Transfers.

Marriage Licenses.

Deaths.

Boarding and Lodging.

Rooms and Offices.

Boats and Vessels.

Agents Wanted.

Lost and Found.

Wanted—To Rent.

To Rent—Rooms.

To Rent—Stores, Offices, &c.

To Rent—Houses and Cottages.

To Rent—Miscellaneous.

Horses and Carriages.

Wanted—To Exchange.

Wanted—To Purchase.

Partners Wanted.

Real Estate Wanted.

Country Real Estate.

For Sale—Real Estate.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

For Sale—Horses and Carriages.

For Sale—Second-Hand Goods.

For Sale—Miscellaneous.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

Machinery.

Second-Hand Machinery.

Business Material.

Wanted—To Exchange.

Wanted—To Purchase.

Medical.

Dressmaking.

Millinery.

Miscellaneous.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Business Chances.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Closing Day of the Dexter Park Meeting.

An Assemblage of Ten Thousand People Present.

Jay Gould Has a Tough Time with Pilot Temple---Best Time, 2:22 1-2.

King's Excuse Beats Nick Baker and the "Knowing Ones."

The Chambers-Edwards' Fight--Base Ball--Aquatic.

THE TURF.

CLOSE OF THE DEXTER PARK MEETING.

As it began and continued, so closed the Dexter Park summer meeting yesterday afternoon—an unqualified success. In all respects it was the finest racing season ever given in Chicago, and it must also be regarded as one of the important events of the year throughout the entire country. Never before have the Chicago people been treated to that sport so thoroughly unexceptionable in its management and details, and never before have they patronized races so well. The cream of the city's wealth and fashion has been in attendance from day to day, and the meeting has passed off without the slightest incident to mar its enjoyment or success. Viewed in the light of fast time made by horses previously without a record, the meeting has had no superior this year in the general average of time made, it being a remarkable fact that with a single exception—Jay Gould in yesterday's race—in every heat trotted the winners have beaten their best previous performances. It has also been true that invariably the best horse has won. There has been no holding back for second money, no playing off to prevent a record. Either the horses have been owned by gentlemen of means and high character, or else they have been pitted against horses so owned, and therefore compelled to do their best. There has been absolutely no hippodroming or collusion between drivers,—no figuring to put this horse in a "pocket," to shut this one out, or to let that one in. The evils and disgraces of the turf have been avoided with a uniformity of success truly noteworthy, and the gentlemen who set on foot and carried through the meeting may justly feel proud of their work. Much credit is due to Mr. J. C. Simpson, whose skilful services were positively indispensable in starting the horses; to the judges, Messrs Stinson, Taylor, and Roberson, for their impartial and intelligent rulings, together with the courteous Secretary, Mr. Wightman; and not less to Messrs. John B. Sherman, W. F. Milligan, Albert Gage, Charley Schwarz, Ira Holmes, T. J. Smith, Ed. Gray, and many others, for their thoughtful attention and liberal provision toward the convenience, comfort, and enjoyment of the reporters of the press, who have been afforded every facility and pleasure possible. The best of order and decorum has been maintained from beginning to end, and the most entire satisfaction has been given to all parties. It was, in short, a model meeting, and will serve as an encouragement for the future. Next year we shall have ceased to be a burnt-out city, and, if present indications count for anything, we will show people what a race meeting really is. "I'll be one of thirty to hang up purses amounting to $60,000 next year," was the offer of a leading merchant yesterday, and it need not be doubted that twenty-nine like him will be forthcoming with a subscription of $2,000. The money will be offered beyond question, and Chicago and the Great West will see that the liberal organizers of the mammoth meeting shall not be out of pocket by the operation.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE,

at a moderate estimate, were present yesterday afternoon. The grand stand was densely packed with men, the ladies filled the club house balcony and ladies' stand to overflowing, and a line of carriages, from four to ten deep, occupied the interior field for the length of half a mile. Not since Dexter trotted there against time in 1867 for the benefit of the soldiers' widows' and orphans' fund, has Dexter Park contained so large or so brilliant an assemblage. They enjoyed the sport keenly, the various races being watched with intense interest, and the showing of the celebrated mare Goldsmith Maid, led along the quarter stretch in her naked beauty, untrammelled by strap or blanket, added no little to the enjoyment of the spectators, who heartily cheered the wonderful little Queen of the Turf. The old fire shot from her eye, but from the manner in which she favored her right hind leg as she was led along it was clear that she was not herself at all. There was much disappointment at the non-appearance of the other favorite mare, Flora Belle, but on account of being entered for a race in Davenport to-morrow, and for the reasons given below, her absence was unavoidable.

THE GREAT FLYERS,

Lucy and Goldsmith Maid, leave for California to-morrow, in the palace car constructed especially for their comfort and safety. They will travel but twenty-four hours at a stretch, then laying off for a day and night, and then going forward again, in order that the fatigue of their trip across the continent may not endanger their chances of beating the famous California horse Occident, whom they go to meet. Jay Gould does not accompany them, but will return to the East, to be retired to the stud for the remainder of the season.

THE FREE-FOR-ALL RACE,

which had been looked forward to as the great event of the meeting, thinned down to rather disappointing proportions when it became known that but four horses were to start, and more especially on account of the drawing of Flora Belle, who had been looked upon as the one who should push Jay Gould to his trumps, and compel him to trot very fast, possibly to beat his previous record, in order to win the money, and there was just a chance that she would vanquish the most renowned young stallion in the world. Her owner, Mr. Smith, had looked forward to this race with great interest, but he had not anticipated that Flora would be obliged to trot two such races as those of Thursday and Saturday, and he calculated on bringing her forward for the big purse in a shape to open the eyes of those who imagine that all the fast flyers are owned at the East. Her work, however, had been too severe, and yesterday morning saw her in no condition to challenge Jay Gould for the supremacy. This was a sore disappointment to her owner, who declared that he would gladly give all the money she won on Saturday, and $500 besides, if she had not started then, and could enter in the free-for-all purse. The fact that she was drawn left the race an easy victory for Jay Gould, who was made the favorite in the pools at odds of $100 to $10 against the field, consisting of Elmo, Pilot Temple, and Pat Ring. Advance, Chicago, and Bashaw, Jr., were also drawn, all for good reasons, as the judges seemed to think. The owner of Advance stated that the horse had been entered without his consent, which had to be accepted as an excuse, though it could not be regarded as a sufficient reason. The casting of lots for positions gave Elmo the pole, Pilot Temple second, Jay Gould third, and Pat Ring the outside place. At the fourth attempt they were sent away in fine shape for the

First Heat—Elmo led the party by half a length, but Pilot beat him on the turn, and Pat Ring also gave the go by to Jay Gould, whom Doble was steering with caution until he could get where the work was straight, knowing that it was dangerous to let him break. Pilot was putting in some rapid steps, now and again aided by some neat skips, so that he reached the quarter in 35 seconds, leading Pat Ring two lengths, Elmo half a length further back, and Jay Gould a close fourth. His time had not yet come, but it came very soon as they turned upon the back stretch. He then swept past Elmo and Ring, carrying both to a break, and came to Pilot's front at the half in 1:10. Everybody expected to see Pilot left in the lurch at once, but the little horse had no such idea. He stuck to the gait, and kept his place to the third quarter, though he was enabled to do it by frequent jumps, which, while not exactly "according to Hoyle," nevertheless served the purpose of compelling Jay Gould to trot very fast to keep clear of him, the former only beating him a length in 2:2[illegible], Pat Ring twenty lengths further back, and Elmo doing little more than to save his distance. Doble put in a growl against being forced to "trot the life out of his horse," by reason of Pilot Temple's running, but the judges, remembering that he was well paid for trotting, determined to let him earn his money.

Second Heat—Pilot Temple was the first to cut out the work, and he also cut out Jay Gould, taking the pole from him before they reached the turn, in rounding which Jay broke badly, and Pat Ring brushed past and made for Pilot, who dashed by the quarter in 3[illegible] second, a length beyond Ring, who thereupon put in some lightning steps, and came to Pilot's shoulder, but he broke and fell back, and Jay Gould, who had resumed a trot, took second place, Pilot having two lengths the best of him at the half in 1:1[illegible]. Pat Ring third, and Elmo a bad fourth, twenty lengths behind. Gould now gained rapidly on Pilot, and as they made the last turn showed half a length in front. He had things all his own way beyond this point, the only struggle of interest being between Pilot Temple and Pat Ring for second place, the latter getting it by a neck, about four lengths in the rear of Jay Gould, Elmo having made a wild break on the stretch, which nearly carried him into the fence, and coming in a poor fourth. Time, 2:25. Hickok requested permission to draw the horse, claiming that he was lame, and he was allowed to take him to the stable.

Third Heat—Gould had a little the best of the send-off, and got away at a lively gait, with both the others well along. Pat Ring gave him a hot chase to the quarter, where Gould had only his head in front (35 seconds), and Pilot only a length further back. Then Gould showed what he could do, and opened out a gap of two lengths in marvellous style, but Pilot now had a word to say, and with a succession of quick jumps came to Gould's wheel at the half in 1:10. He gained perceptibly by his running, so that he showed a neck in front of Gould at the third quarter. From here home, however, Pilot trotted squarely every step of the way, and it could be seen that he was outfooting Gould, whom Doble gave the whip savagely, but met with no response, for it was perfectly apparent that the celebrated son of old Hambletonian had quit. Doble gave him two or three more vicious cuts with the whip, and, finding that the lash failed to have the desired effect, threw up his hands and let the horse come home at his own gait, and Pilot crossed the score first by four lengths in 2:2[illegible], Pat Ring a good third. The judges very properly set back Pilot for running, awarding the heat and race to Jay Gould, Pilot Temple getting second money, and Pat Ring third.

THE RUNNING RACE,

seven-eighths of a mile and repeat, for a purse of $600, terminated the day's sport and the meeting. It proved to be a very exciting affair, and once more the knowing ones had their cake converted into dough. They had made Nick Baker a favorite in the beginning, betting odds against King's Excuse and the field, and even when a heat had been decided against them they clung to the favorite, and persisted in losing heavily. Five horses came to the post, Lady Fairfield and [illegible] being drawn.

First Heat—Nick Baker rushed to the front instanter, and, for the first half of the track, kept the lead, King's Excuse being satisfied to trail at his hip, with Protection a close third, Belle Aiken next, and Burnbrass last. Making a rally, King's Excuse came abreast with Nick beyond the half, and they had a stubborn fight until they had run half way down the home stretch. Then Excuse, who was under a pull, and was ridden with rare judgment, put on the finishing touches, and beat Nick in by a length and a half in 1:37½, Belle Aiken third, Protection fourth, and Burnbrass fifth.

Second Heat—In spite of this, Nick Baker continued to be the favorite, at even money, against the field. This time Protection cut out the work for the first quarter of a mile, with Belle Aiken at his flank, King's Excuse and Nick Baker both in hand in the rear, and Burnbrass right with them. Beyond the quarter, Excuse and Nick cut loose, and went for the race. They soon showed their heels to Protection and Belle, both of whom Burnbrass also worsted. King's Excuse left Nick behind without difficulty, and won the heat and race at a gallop by four lengths in 1:37, Nick Baker second, Burnbrass third, Belle Aiken fourth, and Protection last.

SUMMARY.

DEXTER PARK SUMMER MEETING, Sept. 2, 1872—Purse of $2,500, free for all horses, $1,000 to first, $1,000 to second, and $500 to third; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.

Budd Doble's b. s. Jay Gould ... 1 1 1
W. T. Dickson's b. s. Pilot Temple ... 2 3 2
T. F. Roach's b. g. Pat Ring ... 3 2 3
O. A. Hickok's s. s. Elmo ... 4 4 dr
Graves & Loomis' b. g. Chicago ... dr
T. J. Smith's b. m. Flora Belle ... dr
A. F. Fawcett's ch. s. Bashaw, Jr. ... dr
H. S. Brown's b. g. Advance ... dr
Time—2:27½, 2:25, 2:25.

SAME DAY.—Purse of $600; running race; [illegible] mile and repeat; $350 to first, $150 to second, and $100 to third.

Ed. Gray's s. g. King's Excuse ... 1 1
S. M. Reynolds' b. s. Nick Baker ... 2 2
J. C. Simpson's ch. c. Burnbrass ... 5 3
R. & L. Howell's b. m. Belle Aiken ... 3 4
J. Demas' b. g. Protection ... 4 5
Wm. Patrick's b. f. Lady Fairfield ... dr
Wm. Patrick's b. f. [illegible] ... dr
Time—1:37½, 1:37.

THE LEXINGTON MEETING.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Mr. Jennings arrived here to-day with his stable of racers, which will take part in the meeting which commences on the 10th instant. There are already over 100 horses at the course in preparation for the contests, with the stables of [illegible], Richards, Hart, Clay, Gibson, Swigert, Wallace, Villey, and Harper yet to arrive, among which the champion Longfellow is numbered, not to take part in the races, for he is irretrievably broken down, but he will be on exhibition at the course each day for the public to look at.

PUGILISM.

THE APPROACHING FIGHT NEAR DETROIT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—Bruisers and sports from all portions of the country have continued to arrive here to-day, and all places of resort which they frequent are crowded to-night. It is understood that O'Baldwin is in this vicinity in Canada. Thus far there has been no disorder here, and the head men are undoubtedly making unusual exertions to keep everything quiet.

ANOTHER DESPATCH.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Arthur Chambers and Billy Edwards, light-weight pugilists, accompanied by a score or more of "sports," including Jem Mace, Barney Aaron, George Seddons and Tom Allen, arrived in this city yesterday. Boats have been chartered to leave Windsor at midnight on Tuesday for Fighting Island, in Canadian waters, where Chambers and Edwards will fight for $2,000 and the championship, on Wednesday morning.

BASE BALL.

LOCAL NOTES OF THE GAME.

The second game between the Actives and Lakesides for the city championship, twice postponed on account of rain, will be played this afternoon at the Base Ball Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

—There will be an important meeting of the Liberty Club this evening, at their rooms, corner of Lake and Leavitt streets, when the silver ball won at the recent picnic will be presented.

—On Saturday last the Mitchells beat the Mystics, 42 to 9.

ATHLETICS VS. MUTUALS.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Athletic Base Ball Club beat the Mutual Club, to-day, by a score of 5 to 4.

AQUATIC.

THE INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—The following are the entries of yachts for the international regatta which takes place in Lake St. Clair on Wednesday next: Ina, Toronto; Oriole, Toronto; Restless, Sandusky; Ida, Sandusky; Phantom, Cleveland; Mystic, Cleveland; Phaon, Detroit; Lalla Rookh, Detroit; Collins, Detroit; Andes, New York; not named, Detroit; Marquis, Detroit; Fleetwing, Detroit; Zoe, Toledo.

CRICKET.

THE GAME AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 2.—The cricket match between the English eleven and twenty-two of the Toronto club was decidedly the best game yet played. The grounds were crowded by thousands of spectators. In spite of very good fielding and bowling of more than usual excellence, the wickets were drawn with the English eleven at the bat for 243 and the wickets down. Grace's score was 142. The game will be continued to-morrow. The city is crowded.

TIME CONTRACTS.

A New Rule Adopted by the Board of Trade Regulating Time Contracts.

A Board of Trade meeting was held, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of considering various amendments to the rules relating to the deposit of margins, etc.

The following was first taken up to add at the end of Rule 1, Section 9:

Provided, In estimating the market value or price of property, in all cases the legitimate value of the property for shipment to other markets shall alone be considered.

Mr. Morrison, who offered this, withdrew it, and offered the following, which, as he stated, includes his proposition, and which is substantially what was recommended by the joint committees of the Chicago and Milwaukee Boards:

On time contracts, purchasers shall have the right to require of sellers, as security, 10 per cent margins, based upon the contract price, and further security, to the extent of any advance in the market above said price. Sellers shall have the right to require as security from buyers 10 per cent margins on the contract price of the property sold, and in addition, any difference that may exist between the legitimate shipping value and the price of sale. In case of decline in the legitimate shipping value of any such property, sellers may from time to time require of buyers additional security to the extent of any such decline. In determining the shipping value of property under this rule its value for shipment to Eastern or Southern markets, or for manufacturing, shall alone be considered, irrespective of any fictitious price it may at the time be selling for in this market; and, in case of a disagreement between the parties as to such legitimate shipping value, it shall be determined by reference to the Secretary or to the President of the Association. All deposits made in conformity with the provisions of this rule, shall, unless otherwise agreed upon, be made with the Treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Brainard offered the following as a substitute:

On time contracts purchasers shall have the right to require of sellers, as security, ten (10) per cent margins, based upon the contract price, and further security, to the extent of any advance in the market above said price. Sellers shall have the right to require as security from buyers ten (10) per cent margins on the contract price of the property sold, and, in addition, any difference that may exist between the intrinsic value and the price of sale. In case of decline in the intrinsic value of any such property, sellers may from time to time require of buyers additional security to the extent of any such decline. All such security or margins to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Association, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties. In determining the intrinsic value of property under this rule, its value for shipment to Eastern or Southern markets, or for manufacturing, shall alone be considered, irrespective of any fictitious price it may at the time be selling for in this market; and in case of a disagreement between the parties as to such value, it shall be determined by the Secretary, or in his absence, by the President of the Board of Trade under the control and approbation of the Board of Directors.

It was moved to table Mr. Brainard's substitute, and the motion was lost.

It was moved by Mr. Ranney to amend by inserting the word "shipping" after "intrinsic."

It was lost.

Mr. Richards offered an amendment, as follows:

On all time contracts either party shall have the right to call margins of 10 per cent on the contract price, and further security to the extent of any advance or decline may be called. The legitimate shipping value to be the basis for the additional security so called, such shipping value to be determined by the Secretary of the Board, or in his absence by the President; such margins to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Board, unless otherwise agreed upon.

It was laid on the table.

The previous question was ordered on Mr. Brainard's substitute, and it was adopted in lieu of Mr. Munson's amendment.

The amendment to the rule was then adopted.

The meeting adjourned.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Meeting Last Evening—Treasurer's Bonds Approved, Etc.

The members of the St. George's Society held their regular monthly meeting in their hall, No. 1[illegible]3 LaSalle street. Mr. Richard Barnard, the President of the Society, occupied the chair.

Reports from the Secretary of disbursements made in behalf of indigent members, during the previous month; also from the visiting, relief and special committees were submitted and adopted.

The bond of the newly elected Treasurer, Mr. Jos. Butler, in penal sum of $10,000, to secure the amount of cash in hand, amounting to $5,000, was presented and approved; also, the report of the Treasurer, showing expenditures of $1[illegible]7.40, and a balance in the treasury of $4,7[illegible]8.50, was presented and accepted.

A letter from the Rev. Robert Collyer was read, in which he declared his acceptance of the office of Chaplain, to which he has recently been elected.

A communication from the Scott Centennial Committee, enclosing a donation of $100, was received, and a vote of thanks tendered the Committee by the Society.

A Committee of three, consisting of Messrs. C. Woolett, W. Charles, and W. C. Cowper were appointed by the Chair to revise the constitution and by-laws.

On motion of Dr. J. B. Walker, the name of the Rev. Canon Sweet was added to the Society as an honorary life member.

The meeting then adjourned.

Removal.

It will be well for all consumers of hard and soft coal to know that W. M. & J. F. Olcott are now located in their new office at No. 146 LaSalle street (Otis Block), three doors south of Madison street. They have selected this very central location with the view of accommodating all of their old customers and new ones, and will be pleased to receive a call from parties who are about buying their stock of coal for the winter. Every order left with these well-known and enterprising dealers will be filled with promptness.

An Improved Egg Preservative.

We understand that the Electro Egg Company, at Room No. 35 Exchange Building, is selling the best egg preservative ever invented. The powder is usually shipped in barrels, one barrel being sufficient, when mixed with water, to preserve 1,000 dozen, which amount costs only $12. In smaller lots it is sold at the rate of 1½ cents per dozen.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE PERKINS-KING WAR.

Fierce Battle in the District Court Between the Lawyers of Both Sides.

Sockdolager Assertions and Sledge-Hammer Allegations.

Grim Accusation and Playful Sarcasm Go Hand-in-Hand.

The Court Regretfully Deprecates So Much Feeling.

Another battle was fought in the State Insurance matter yesterday, the ground taken being the rule calling on Mr. Perkins, assignee of the bankrupt, to show cause why he should not be discharged for neglect of duty, and so forth, and the occasion, an application by respondent for an extension of time.

At the usual time for opening the Court, there was scarcely any one about with the exception of the lawyers connected with the suit. Directly the Judge took his seat.

THE FUN COMMENCED WITHOUT GLOVES.

The Court. Have you any motions to make, gentlemen?

Mr. Smith. In this application for an extension of the time to answer this rule on Mr. Perkins—this amended petition—I gave the parties notice; and, of course, if we have nothing else to do, we will get the answer in this week, but I am so situated, and Mr. Perkins is also, that we will not have one moment's time this week. I would like it extended until the 16th.

The Court. Have you any objections to that, Mr. Cooper?

Mr. Cooper. I have this to say to that, your Honor: If the counsel should come in on next Monday week, the time in which he is to answer,—he don't know now but something may turn up which will give him and Perkins time to answer the amended petition. The object of Mr. Perkins (I say nothing as far as his counsel is concerned) I have no doubt is to extend the time to answer this amended petition until the general meeting of the creditors and the distribution of

A QUARTER OF MILLION OF DOLLARS

which Mr. Perkins has in his hands. On that ground I most seriously object to giving any further time, unless it shall appear, when the time has expired in which they are to answer this petition, that they have not had time, and I think that ought to appear. It is rather extraordinary for a party to come into Court a week before the time when the rule expires to answer, and ask for an extension of time. When the week expires it will be time enough for the counsel to come in and ask for an extension of the time.

Mr. Smith. Suppose we don't get it; that is a great idea.

Mr. Cooper. If there is a good excuse for not having answered it in that time, then, of course, the Court will act as now and give them further time to answer—if there is a good excuse and no neglect. No person can say whether he will do a thing within a week or not. The allegations in the petition were very simple; they are within Mr. Perkins' own knowledge; and inasmuch as the first rule was only five days it seems to me the time granted by the Court—over two weeks—was amply sufficient, or at least it ought to appear so when the two weeks had expired. Then if there is any substantial reason why the answer is not in, the Court will do what is right for the interest of the assignee in the premises.

The Court. It is my intention to leave the city this afternoon. I shall be absent for the ensuing two weeks, and under the circumstances, I cannot see that any injury will result to the creditors by an extension of this rule. There can be nothing done until I return.

Mr. Cooper. Do I understand the practice to be for the assignee, in the absence of the Court, to declare a dividend, and pay the dividend? Must it not be subject to the approval of the Court? I am not informed about that.

I WONDER.

Mr. Smith. I wonder what is the spirit that is actuating this eternal persecution of Mr. Perkins!

Mr. Cooper. This is not a persecution.

Mr. Smith. It is. He says there is danger of a dividend among the creditors, and that would be a most terrible calamity.

The Court. The question is not germane to the matter before the Court. It has no bearing upon the matter that I am now considering. I can see no valid objection to the extension of the time until the 16th to make the answer.

GRIMLY RETROSPECTIVE.

Mr. Cooper. I desire now, if the Court please, to call up the motion for the action of the Court in the two other petitions which were filed—that were filed prior to the 25th day of July of this year, against Mr. Perkins. On the 25th of July Mr. Perkins came in with his answer, and on that answer the Court stated there would be no necessity for us to take proof, and recommended the assignee to withdraw from his position. Subsequently the assignee commenced proceedings against George C. Smith and William H. Park, and the National Loan and Trust Company Bank.

The Court. You mistook the Court entirely when you say that I recommended the assignee to withdraw. I never intended to be so understood as recommending the assignee to withdraw.

Mr. Cooper. That is what I understood at the time. The Court stated that it would be better, on account of the relations Mr. Perkins sustained to George C. Smith, and these other parties who are interested in this matter—the principal debtors of the corporation—to withdraw from his position. I so understood it. I may be mistaken, but that was the report that was given in the papers of the proceedings. However that may be, these petitions charge upon Mr. Perkins not only neglect of duty in his office, but they charge upon him acts which are inconsistent with

THE ACTS OF AN HONEST MAN,

administering honestly the assets of this estate. During the pendency of the rule against Smith and the National Loan and Trust Company Bank, and against George C. Smith as the Treasurer of the bankrupt corporation, we took no action upon this rule against Mr. Perkins; the Court meanwhile having the matter under advisement, and subsequently, on the 25th of August, when the counsel of the assignee requested a postponement of the decision of the Court upon these rules, and the Court postponed the decision accordingly to give time for some arrangement to be made, then we called up this motion which had been under advisement for over a month by the Court, for some action of the Court, to send an issue before the Registrar, to take proofs as to the act upon the petition and the answers as they were before the Court. The Court decided that the matter had better stand over until the final action occurred upon these rules against the officers of the bankrupt corporation and the National Loan and Trust Company Bank. I understand that last week the Court discharged the rules against the officers of the National Loan and Trust Company Bank, and George C. Smith and others. Now, then I apprehend it is time—it is a proper time—to call up this motion for the removal of the assignee upon the petitions and the answers I apprehend, if your Honor please, that these

PETITIONING CREDITORS

have a right to one of three things: either that the petition shall be overruled for the removal of the assignee, or that the answer is not sufficient and requires further answer; or, if the answer has denied all the substantial allegations in the petition, that we should be entitled to take proof. We are ready to substantiate the allegations of these petitions, reflecting not only upon Mr. Perkins in the discharge of his duty as assignee, but reflecting upon his character as an honest man in discharging the duties of this trust. We are prepared, and are able to prove, by

FIFTY GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL MEN

in this city, that he has made these assertions in regard to the assets of the company over and over again. Now, it seems to me, that it is our right to have either one of these things done,—either to take proof, or for the Court to pass upon the petition and the answer. I submit this to the consideration of the Court, and I submit that these petitioning creditors here have the right to have one of these things done. It rests, of course, in the opinion of the Court which is right, and just, and proper in the premises; but we are entitled, it seems to me, to some action of some sort on the part of the Court. It appears here, from this answer of Mr. Perkins, indubitably true that

HE HAS OVER $200,000

lying in the hands of the National Loan and Trust Company Bank; but he not only never stated that matter to any of the creditors of this bankrupt corporation, but he never stated it to your Honor, whose officer, as presiding Judge, he is. All this time he let that lay idle, and did nothing about that matter; meanwhile the policy-holders were selling their policies for ten cents on the dollar, on the recommendation of Mr. Perkins himself, and his own statement, that that schedule contained all the assets of the Company. It seems to me it is due to this Court, due to ourselves, that some action should be taken while these grave charges lie against Perkins.

IF HE IS NOT GUILTY,

he will be cleared upon the evidence; if he is, in his own statement, he ought to be removed, and it is the duty of the Court to remove him.

Mr. Smith. Of course.

The Court. I do not know that I care to hear these same speeches three or four times.

MEANT FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. Smith. This is reported here, I suppose, by way of getting the creditors set against Perkins. If the press propose to make a report of this distinguished gentleman's (Cooper's) speech, I shall have also to report, that we pronounce the whole thing a base fabrication, actuated by the malice of a small creditor who wanted to be appointed assignee in this case.

Mr. Cooper. I want it stated that I do not talk to the press, but to the Court. I have not talked out of this case or talked out of the record for the purpose of influencing newspapers or anybody else. I stand here and submit that we have a right to have the Court do what we ask.

Mr. Smith. I am talking to the press. I want it to be understood I talk to the press.

The Court. Do you propose to dismiss the supplementary petition this morning?

Mr. Cooper. No, sir.

The Court. How can you ask the Court to decide part of your case?

Mr. Cooper. If the Court considers that the allegations in the original petitions substantially affect Mr. Perkins, and render him—the original papers I refer to—incompetent to discharge the duties of his trust, then I submit we are entitled, if he denies the allegations in the petitions, to have evidence taken as to whether the allegations in the petition are true or untrue.

The Court. It is your right to take the evidence. You have a right to go on and take your evidence; but the Court does not direct you to take it. If you are ready to submit the case upon the petition and answer,—but I assume you are not ready, for you went on and amended your petition, which is deemed by all Courts as pretty satisfactory evidence that the party filing the petition in the first instance did not consider it sufficient, or there would not be leave asked to amend it,—you have asked leave to amend, and the party has two weeks to answer.

Mr. Cooper. This is by way, not of the amended petition, but of supplemental petition,—adding other causes to those contained in the original petition. None of the causes in the original petition were reassigned in the amended one.

The Court. You would not have asked leave to file a supplement to it if you considered the original sufficient.

Mr. Cooper. I do consider the original amply sufficient, and it was on the recommendation of Mr. Fuller that the amended petition was filed.

The Court. I will dispose of the whole case at one time, and shall not make two jobs of it.

WANTS TO KNOW.

Mr. Smith. I wish to make one inquiry. I saw in the newspapers of some period while we were trying to get this money into Court, there was a petition filed charging Mr. Perkins with a conspiracy with the Smiths, trying to keep the money out of Court in reference to these proceedings, which turn out to put the money in Court, which they charge he was trying to keep out. Is that petition now to be answered too, besides this? When we do answer, we want to know what is before the Court. Did they withdraw it?

The Court. You must look at the files.

Mr. Cooper. The object was to prevent the attempted settlement which was [illegible].

Mr. Smith. I suppose so. It charged a conspiracy to keep the money out of Court which was afterward put into Court. Is that petition to be answered as well as the other?

The Court. No, sir.

Mr. Smith. Then I will wait until the rule expires.

Mr. Cooper. If the Court [illegible] on behalf of some of these creditors [illegible] recognize the [illegible] register and [illegible] who are in possession of Mr. Perkins [illegible] are entitled to make that examination.

Mr. Smith. Wait until an answer comes in; you will have all the facilities [illegible] to make the proof; perhaps we will admit it.

Mr. Cooper. Does the [illegible] object to our right to examine the books of the [illegible] Corporation? We have [illegible].

A WAR [illegible].

Mr. Perkins. I think you have the power [illegible].

Mr. Cooper. We have not.

Mr. Smith. As soon as we answer, you can have access to everything. We have no time now.

Mr. Cooper. Of course you have it in your own control.

The Court. If the answer is made, until the assignee makes his answer to these grave charges, he may keep the books.

Mr. Cooper. We desire to look at them for no other purpose than as creditors of the Bankrupt Corporation.

WE WON'T BE ANNOYED.

Mr. Smith. You can in any reasonable time. We do not propose to be annoyed unnecessarily.

Mr. Cooper. We do not desire to annoy you.

The Court. Gentlemen, I am sorry to see so much feeling. It is a source of great regret to me that this matter cannot be got along with without recrimination.

Mr. Cooper. I certainly do not see any cause for it. I understand from the Court that we are at liberty to take proofs before the Register.

The Court. Certainly.

This ended the matter, and the legal gentlemen and Mr. Perkins left the court-room, Mr. Perkins having gained his point for extension of time to answer.

GREELEY IN CHICAGO.

Distinguished Visitors at Liberal Headquarters---Advices from Other Sections---Rousing Meetings Last Evening.

One of the Principal Editors of the "Times" Declares for Greeley and Brown.

Last Saturday evening a large mass meeting was held by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Sixth Ward at Corkerry's Hall, corner of Archer avenue and Lime street. It is stated that there were at least 1,500 people present, and tremendous enthusiasm for Greeley and Koerner was manifested. Rousing speeches were made by J. C. Robinson, D. J. Leary, and Mark Sheridan.

Everything was very lively yesterday at the Liberal Headquarters. Among the prominent visitors the following were conspicuous: George L. Stultz, Beaverdam, Wis.; S. N. Brunck, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Q. Adams, Boston, Mass.; Henry R. Davis, New Orleans, La.; Charles S. Diehl, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Thomas H. Botham, Jr., Benton Harbor, Mich.; Rev. P. A. Field, Capron, Ill.; Sylvester Brown, Troy, N. Y.; Jesse M. Allen, and A. P. Tewksberry, Dunton, Ill.; Will D. Eaton, correspondent of the Omaha *Herald*.

Mr. Will D. Eaton says that Nebraska is good for 5,000 majority for Greeley and Brown.

The Liberal cause is gaining every day in all parts of the State, especially among the Germans.

Hon. Sidney Thomas, of this city, has been requested by the citizens of Geneva, Kane County, to address them on the political issues of the day. Mr. Thomas will comply with the request Thursday, Sept. 5.

The Liberals of the Eighth Ward are requested to meet this evening, at 8 o'clock, at Gillis Hall, corner Canal and Mitchell streets. Daniel O'Hara, W. J. Onahan, and others, will address the meeting.

The Greeley and Koerner Club of the Fifth Ward will meet to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at Falkenberg's Hall, corner of State and Twenty-ninth streets. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. W. Woodward, Thomas Shirley, and Colonel A. C. Van Ormen.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Greeley and Koerner Club of the Ninth Ward are requested to meet to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at Wade's Hall, No. 49 Blue Island avenue.

The Liberals of the Fifteenth Ward are requested to meet to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, at No. 594 Milwaukee avenue. Germans are particularly invited. Good German speakers will address the assemblage.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Liberals of the Sixteenth Ward held a very large and enthusiastic meeting last evening at Matt Koch's, corner of Hurlbut street and North avenue. The meeting was called to order by the President of the Club, Mr. Henry E. Hamilton, who introduced Otto Peltzer, who said it was the duty of every American citizen to take part in politics. Yet a great many do nothing else. To those he would not speak, but he would speak to those classes who usually take no part in politics. In New York City the people were swindled out of millions by such politicians, who do nothing else. If the citizens of New York had taken part in politics, they could never have been swindled out of so much money. He then referred to the object for which the Republican party was organized, and stated that those objects had been gained. It was, therefore, the duty of every good citizen, regardless of party, to join the new party, which was organized for the purpose of Reconciliation and Reform. He severely censured the present Administration for its corruption, and all the minor departments consisted of an army of corruptionists. He complimented Carl Schurz for the stand he had taken, and was sorry that Germans yet existed that could go against such a man. He was proud of him, and every German could unhesitatingly follow his lead. He then compared Greeley with Grant. He also paid a high compliment to Governor Koerner for his honesty and his abilities, and hoped that the Germans would never permit him to be beaten by Beveridge. He concluded with the words of old Hecker, "Es muss anners werden." [There must be a change.]

D. W. Manchester, the next speaker, said the constitution of a republican form of government was on trial, and whether we succeed or not had to be decided next November. Democrats and Republicans, Free Soilers and Fire Eaters, have all buried the hatchet, and mean to go into the fight united, and turn out the present corrupt Administration. He then discussed the claims of General Grant to the Presidency. If Grant had the ambition of a Cæsar or a Napoleon he would have ruined this great Republic long ago, and would have started a first-class monarchy; but the trouble with him was that he was too ignorant to accomplish it.

Jacob Lauer followed next in German. He said he was a humble citizen, and had never before taken part in politics, but in such an important campaign it was the duty of every man to come out and take part in politics. He could not, although a Republican, vote for Grant, because the latter had misruled the country; he had insulted the Germans by selling arms to the French, and had committed other crimes. Greeley, although not the choice of the Germans, was a good, honest, and noble man, and between whom and Grant no German could hesitate for a moment. He hoped that the Germans would vote to a man for Greeley and Koerner.

After several more speeches had been made, the meeting adjourned.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

One of the largest meetings of the campaign was held last evening by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward, at No. 73 Chicago avenue. The meeting was called to order by Wm. Sanderson, the Vice President of the Eighteenth Ward Liberal Club, who introduced Mr. Martin, who spoke at length about the Bourbon movement, showing the same to be engineered by Grant's office-holders, in the interest of their master. He hoped no Democratic would countenance the movement.

Mr. F. W. Lewis followed next. He said that Grant had long enough misruled the country. It was about time for the people to wake up and rally around the standard of Reconciliation and Reform.

Michael Drew criticised the Chicago *Times*, and said it has always been opposed to the honest wishes of the people, and hoped it would soon change its obnoxious course, and join the cause of Greeley and Reform. He compared General Grant with Horace Greeley, and showed that the latter could not do as bad as the former had done. He also said that Grant had always been opposed to the Irish and other foreigners, and hoped that no Irishman would vote for him.

Mr. Hines, of the Chicago *Times*, next arose to defend the *Times* from the attack made upon it by Mr. Drew. He said the *Times* had always defended the principle of honesty against corruption, and the attack of Mr. Drew was an unjust one. The speaker himself was in favor of Horace Greeley, because he believed him to be an honest man, while Grant was thoroughly corrupt.

After the speech of Mr. Hines, a Committee was appointed, consisting of M. F. Cavanagh, John McCaffery, and Anthony Baines, as representatives to the Central Committee.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

MASONIC RELIEF.

Special Meeting of the Board of Special Relief—Election of Officers.

A special meeting of the members of the Board of Masonic Relief of Chicago was held last evening, in their rooms in Boone Block, to perfect and adopt a constitution and by-laws.

This Board is composed of one representative from each Masonic lodge in the city, and its especial object is to temporarily relieve the necessities of destitute craftsmen in Chicago from abroad. The unexpended portion of the sum advanced by masons, members of lodges outside of this city for the benefit of masons suffering from the fire will be used to form a nucleus for a general fund, which the Board propose to increase, gradually, by a *per capita* assessment on the membership of the various Masonic organizations in the city. The affairs of the Board are to be conducted by an Executive Committee of six, in which are embraced the officers of the Society.

The following gentlemen have been selected as permanent officers of the Board for the ensuing year:

President—Wm. Aldrich.
Vice President—E. Brown.
Treasurer—John Sutton.
Secretary—Mr. Meacham.

THE COUNCIL.

The Mayor Determined Not to Be Interfered With in the Granting of Licenses.

Changing the Names of Streets.--No More "West" and "South" Thoroughfares.

A regular meeting of the Council was held yesterday evening, Ald. Gill in the chair. Present, Ald. Bowen, Otis, Dixon, Coey, McGennis, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Schmitz, Tracey, Hickey, Cullerton, Bailey, Bateham, Holden, Bond, Verdier, Sweet, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, Gill, Cleveland, McGrath, Schmidt, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCauley, Carney, Clarke, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

FREE LICENSES.

The following communication from His Honor the Mayor was read:

GENTLEMEN: I am constrained to return to your body, without my approval, the resolution passed Aug. 26, 1872, granting to Mrs. Mary Whitaker a free intelligence office license. The question of the power of the Common Council to grant particular persons free licenses of any kind was submitted, in March last, to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion. This officer, who is the legal adviser of your honorable body, reported that the Council could neither, directly or indirectly, make a distinction between persons following the same occupation, and, therefore, no power existed in your body to grant a free license to any particular individual. The rule must be uniform in its application, and no favoritism can be legally shown or practiced. This opinion of the Corporation Counsel, and the subsequent action of the Common Council concurring therein, renders it impossible for me to approve this grant of a free license, however much the case may appeal to my sympathy.

The vote by which the license was granted was reconsidered, and the communication filed.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to prepare an ordinance for filling, walling, and grading Franklin street, from Kinzie to Division; for lamp-posts on Twenty-second street, from Wentworth avenue to State, and for [illegible] from Archer avenue to Nineteenth; to compel the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Road to raise their tracks to an even grade with the approach to Twenty-second street bridge, at the intersection of Grove street and Twenty-second, and to plank the crossing at Grove street, in order to prevent the loss of life and property there; to prepare ordinances for lamp-posts on Meagher street, between Stewart avenue and Halsted; to repair the sidewalk on Lyman street, south of the South Branch; to repair the broken gas lamps on Archer avenue, near Ogden Slip; to prepare an ordinance for grading Haines street, from Archer avenue to Thirty-first street; for a sidewalk on Grove street, from Eighteenth to Nineteenth; to prepare ordinance for opening Sheridan place to Grove street.

The Board of Fire and Police was ordered to put up fire alarm boxes at the corner of Clybourn place and Southport avenue, and of Webster and Clybourn avenues.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred against the improvement of Foster street; for a sewer on Miller street; for a water-main on Loomis street; by A. F. Pusheck, for pay for three boilers for the Water Works; against laying railway tracks on Canalport avenue.

RANDOLPH STREET BRIDGE.

Ald. Holden submitted the following, which was referred to the Board of Public Works:

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and are hereby requested to cause an examination to be made of the Randolph street bridge, and report to this Council whether the same is in a safe condition for street-car and other travel which daily passes over it.

SCHOOL FUND.

The Committee on School-Fund Property of the Board of Education submitted the following communication:

WHEREAS, The Board of Education, at its last regular meeting, passed a resolution ordering a conference of the Committee on School-Fund Property with the Committee on Schools of the Common Council; and

WHEREAS, It is very desirable that immediate action be taken on the proposition of the school lessees, said proposition expiring by limitation the 1st of October, 1872;

The Committee on School-Fund Property of the Board of Education would therefore respectfully ask your honorable body to authorize your Committee on Schools to confer with the Committee appointed by the Board of Education, and to act upon the matter in controversy with the city and lessees of school property, and report their action thereon to this Council on Monday, Sept. 9, 1872.

The resolution was passed.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.

Ald. Clarke moved to amend the ordinance relative to selling liquor to minors in the way indicated in the following letter. The subject was referred to the Committee on Licenses:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Aug. [illegible]

SIR: The ordinance of Feb. 21, 1870, against selling liquors to minors, or permitting them to gamble in saloons, to be effective requires the striking out of the second section the words "and for the second offence shall pay a fine not exceeding $100." With this amendment made, the ordinance would be of some practical use. As it stands, it is nearly valueless. It is very difficult to secure two convictions against the same offenders, and people who appear as witnesses once, and receive the vilest abuse therefor, decline to inform on the offenders the second time. The consequence is that liquor continues to be sold to boys, and gambling goes on in hundreds of places by minors. If the license could be revoked for the first offence, the keepers of those vile dens would be more circumspect and careful while carrying on their traffic.

JOSEPH MEDILL.

GATES AT BRIDGES.

The Board of Public Works submitted the following:

GENTLEMEN: At the last regular meeting of your honorable body a resolution was adopted, requesting the Board of Public Works to report to the Council "if any progress had been made respecting the construction of guards at the bridges, thereby saving the lives and property of our citizens."

In relation to the above, the Board of Public Works respectfully report that a great many designs for bridge gates and protections (to be opened and closed by the swinging of the bridges) have been presented to them in the last eight years; but that, among them all, they have been unable to find any one which they consider practicable, and which they could recommend for adoption.

Many of the models presented work well on a small scale, but, when enlarged to a scale adapted to the bridges, would be cumbersome and unwieldy, and, in the opinion of the Board, would be likely to produce more accidents than they would prevent.

The Board are of the opinion that a simple gate, operated by a policeman, would be a better protection against accidents than has yet been presented.

In view, however, of the difficulty in operating any kind of gate at the bridges, and their liability to produce accidents rather than to prevent them, the Board are not now prepared to recommend their adoption.

CITY OFFICERS.

The Comptroller submitted bids for the old Police Station lot on Union street.

The Board of Public Works reported ordinances for vacating the streets around the North Market, and also Henry place.

CHANGING STREET NAMES.

The report of the select Committee on changing street names was taken up.

Ald. Daggy moved that the name of Douglas Place be Douglas avenue, and that it be not altered to Thirty-fifth street.

The motion was agreed to.

Cossitt street was changed to Artesian avenue.

Ald. Tracy moved to retain the name of Egan avenue, and not alter it to Thirty-ninth street.

The motion was agreed to.

Park Court was changed to Fontenoy Court.

A motion to leave the name of Tyler street, and not alter it to Congress, was lost.

A motion to leave the name of Washington avenue was lost.

A motion to call the street Carroll avenue, was carried.

The Committee also moved to make the following changes: Hoyne street to Hoyne avenue; Second street, W. D., to West Huron; Fourth street, W. D., to West Ohio; Grover, to North May; Fifth, to North Sangamon; First street, to Egania place and Gridley street, to Superior street; Haynes street, at Bridgeport, to Haynes court; Grove street, to Grove court.

The changes were made.

After a long discussion on changing Tyler street to Congress, so far as the West Side is concerned, it was decided to stick by Congress street.

On motion of Ald. Daggy, Lee place was altered to Marion place.

SECTION 3. That the word "West" be, and is hereby, taken from all names of streets or avenues in the city of Chicago; that the word "East" be added to the names of all streets or avenues running east and west, east of State street; that the word "South" be and is hereby erased from the name of any and all streets and avenues, and the word "North" be and is hereby added to the name of all streets running north and south, north of Kinzie street; and that one hundred numbers be and are hereby assigned to each block or square in the city of Chicago, starting from State street for the east and west streets and avenues, and from Kinzie street for the north and South streets and avenues.

Ald. McGennis was opposed to the amendment at the present time. It was useless until the streets were assigned numbers instead of names. The Philadelphia system was perfect, but it could not yet be introduced here.

It was moved to table it.

The motion was not agreed to.

Ald. Schaffner moved to refer the matter to a special Committee of five.

Ald. Bond withdrew his amendment and offered it as a distinct and separate resolution.

The ordinance was then passed.

Ald. Bond's resolution was referred to a select Committee composed of Messrs. Bond, Shaffner, Otis, Ogden, and Holden.

The ordinance for the vacation of Henry Place was passed.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The engrossed ordinance adopting the provisions of the new law on the subject of special assessments, etc., was adopted.

The Council then adjourned.

A GOOD ONE ON THE MAYOR.

How His Private Charity Was Employed to Effect That Which His Official Lenity Would Not Permit.

Tally another good one on Mayor Medill. There is a woman in the scrape, of course. Her husband, an Englishman, of good abilities, but dissipated habits, whose friends had induced him to come to Chicago in the hope of redeeming him, had grown worse rather than better, and it all ended by his giving her a terrible beating, for which he was arrested, fined $50 by Justice Banyon, and, in default of payment, was sent to the House of Correction for 102 days. After he had been there for about a month he wrote a deeply contrite letter to his wife, whose heart softened toward him, and she waited upon Mayor Medill to sue for his pardon. Now, if there is anything which the Mayor absolutely will not do, it is the pardoning of wife-beaters, a class of offenders for whom, in his judgment, an ordinary term in the Bridewell is no adequate punishment. He would have them, if he could, sent to hard labor in the Penitentiary for three years. Therefore, the forgiving wife of the brutal Briton met with a decided rebuff when she applied for the pardon. The Mayor was sympathetic but firm. Nothing could induce him to liberate a man who had been sent up for wife-beating. Nevertheless, his heart was touched by the distress of the woman, who told him that she was penniless, and suffering for the means of subsistence; and, while his Honor refused to affix his name to a pardon, he took from his pocket $50, which he gave to the woman, telling her to use it judiciously and it would help to enable her to get along until the expiration of her husband's term of imprisonment. She received the money with tearful effusion of gratitude, wished the Mayor good-day and God-bless him, and, with his generous gift securely stowed away where no passing pickpocket might molest it, she proceeded straight to the desk of the execution clerk in the Comptroller's office, and paid the portion of her husband's fine yet remaining due. Of course, the man was liberated at once, and Mayor Medill soon ascertained that his private charity had been employed to effect that which his official lenity would not permit. His cogitations with reference to female inconsistency have not been of a nature encouraging to applicants for pardon from the Bridewell.

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

The Matter of Selecting the Abstract Books Required to Establish Title Left to the Judges.

Quarterly Report of County Treasurer Rumsey---Receipts, $900,670.01; Expenditures, $808,694.53.

The Board of County Commissioners met at their rooms, in the old Court House, yesterday afternoon, at 2 p. m. President White in the chair. Present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Jones, Pahlman, Lonergan, Roelle, Skelly, Stearns, Wahl, White.

The Committee on Equalization of Taxes reported progress, and asked that further time to prepare their report be granted to them, and it was so ordered.

THE ABSTRACTS.

Commissioner Wahl asked unanimous consent to introduce the following resolutions, which was granted:

The first two resolutions recite the former action of the Board at their meeting last Thursday, and which have heretofore been published in our columns, enumerating the different books and indices which the Board desire to purchase of the abstract men:

Resolved, That, in proposing to purchase the above mentioned books, the Board of County Commissioners are actuated by the belief that it is the duty of the county to restore the original records relating to land titles as far as it is practicable to do so by copies, but that the county is under no obligations to furnish greater facilities for examining titles than existed before the destruction of the records, by the purchase of expensive abstracts, indices, etc.

Resolved, That the action of this Board in the matter is respectfully submitted, as the law requires, for approval or disapproval by the Honorable the Judges of the Superior and Circuit Courts of Cook County, with the request that, in case of disapproval, the Judges will indicate so to the Board.

Resolved, Whether it is necessary, in their opinion, for the county to purchase the whole, or any part of the books, abstracts, etc., in question, and if so, what part thereof.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board be, and hereby is directed to transmit a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions, together with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board Aug. 29, proposing to pay $400,000 for certain books therein mentioned, to each of the Judges of said Courts.

Commissioner Stearns thought the proper way would be for the Board to rescind their former action, and leave the entire matter to the Judges to decide what books it would be advisable to purchase.

Commissioner Wahl thought the Judges had already virtually decided that the books ought to be purchased.

Commissioner Stearns insisted that the Judges should decide what books were absolutely necessary to secure good titles to property, and then he was willing to vote for their purchase, but did not propose to vote away $400,000 for a lot of worthless books.

Commissioner Harrison thought the Board should not indicate to the Judges any books which they proposed purchasing, but leave the entire matter of selecting the books, and deciding what would be the proper ones to purchase, to the Judges, who were the only proper parties to decide what was necessary to establish a legal title.

Commissioner White said he was not in favor of any new action now which would be in conflict with the resolution passed by the Board on last Thursday, and was in favor of the Board designating what books they proposed to purchase, and then ask the Judges, before any contract should be made with the abstract men, whether in their opinion, the books would secure a good chain of title.

Commissioner Wahl said the committee had already power to close the bargain with the abstract men for $400,000, and afterwards ask the approval of the Judges; but preferred to have approval of the Judges before purchasing.

The resolutions were adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chairman of the Board stated that at this session of the Board it would be necessary to elect two members of the Board of Education for two years, and also draw jurors, and select judges of election for the ensuing election.

Several communications for rebate of taxes were referred to the appropriate Committees.

A communication was received and read from Judge Wallace, in reference to furnishing his court-room with three dozen additional chairs, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, with power to act.

A communication was also received from the architects who have the award for superintending the construction of the new Criminal Court House and Jail, notifying the Board they had accepted the conditions imposed by the Board in their contract. Referred to the Building Committee.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

Communications were also received from the County Treasurer, stating that the receipts from the collection of taxes since his last report were $110,595, and transmitting his quarterly report to the Board, which is as follows:

DEBTOR.		
Balance June 1, 1872		$62,257.74
Proceeds from sale of fire bonds	$241,000.00	
Proceeds from interest on fire bonds	1,694.44	
Temporary loan made June 26, 1872	500,000.00	
Received of County Clerk for licenses	1,975.00	
Received of Clark & Edwards for rent	120.00	
Received from A. Jacobson, Clerk of the Superior Court for jurors' fees	138.00	
Discount on exchange on New York	31.25	
Tax of 1870	57.58	
Tax of 1871	92,396.00	$837,412.27
		$900,670.01
CREDITOR.		
Paid orders	$185,785.48	
Jurors' certificates Superior Court	869.25	
Jurors' certificates Circuit Court	3,362.70	
Seven per cent coupon orders	400,000.00	
Interest on coupon orders	14,000.00	
Interest on Public Building bonds	630.00	
Interest on 2½ year bonds	7,000.00	
Treasurer's commission on receipts from Dec. 7, 1872, to July 1, 1872 (1½ per cent on $979,578.79)	9,795.78	
Treasurer's commission on disbursements from Dec. 7, 1871, to July, 1872	9,061.37	
Union National Bank, balance of the loan made of them, June 26, 1872	50,000,000	
State Savings Institution loan made of them June 26, 1872	100,000.00	
Interest on temporary loans	4,512.50	
Express charges on cancelled coupons sent from New York	50	
Telegraphing	2.26	
M. Kimske, witness fees	33.00	
Salaries Judges of Superior and Circuit Courts	387.50	
Commission on receipts since July 1, 1872, ½ per cent on $328,164.22, credited to commission account	1,640.82	
Commission on disbursements since July 1, 1872, ½ per cent on $332,685.37, credited to commission account	1,663.42	
	$808,694.53	$808,694.53
Balance		$91,975.48
BOND FUND, DEBTOR.		
Balance June 1, 1872		$10,380.56
Tax of 1871 for this fund		18,479.20
		$28,859.76
CREDITOR.		
Paid war bonds	$2,700.00	
Interest on war bonds	7,546.00	
Treasurer's commission on receipts, from Dec 17, 1871, to July 1, 1872, ½ per cent on 88,000	440.00	
Treasurer's commission on disbursements, from Dec. 17, 1871, to July 1, 1872, ½ per cent on $96,208.50	481.04	
Commission on receipts since July 1, 1872, ½ per cent on $18,479.20, credited to commission account	92.39	
Commission on disbursements since July 1, 1872, ½ per cent on $10,246, credited to commission account	51.23	
	$11,310.66	11,310.66
Balance Sept. 1, 1872		$17,549.10

The item in regard to the commission of one-half per cent. on receipts and disbursements by the Treasurer, brought up some discussion, from which it appears that since July 1, the date on which the Fee and Salary bill took effect, those perquisities go into the Treasury, and he is paid a regular salary in lieu of these fees, which, as will be perceived, reduces the former enormous profits of that office to something like a moderate income.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

CONCLUSION.

Various bills were read and referred to the appropriate committees.

The Board then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Commissioner Crawford in the Chair, and proceeded to the drawing of jurors for the different courts for one year, when some 3,500 names were selected.

The Board took a recess until this afternoon at 2 P. M.

ERRING POLICEMAN.

Meeting Between Talcott, Klokke, and Sheridan—A Colored Detective Who Went on the War Path—An Honorable Retirement.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Present, Commissioners Talcott, Sheridan, and Klokke.

Officer James D. Shelton, a colored policeman attached to the Central Station, was arraigned on charges of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and conduct unbecoming a police officer. The allegations were, in effect, that the accused was intoxicated on the night of the 28th of August, and that, while in that condition, he drove into a buggy on Desplaines street, upsetting the vehicle, and throwing out the occupant. His outrageous conduct attracted the attention of some officers belonging to the Madison Street Station, and he was arrested and kept in a cell during the night. Justice Scully fined him $10 and costs for the offence.

Shelton denied that he had been intoxicated. All he had drank that day was three glasses of beer. One of these had been imbibed at the North Side Rolling Mills, another on Chicago avenue, and another on Twenty-sixth street.

The case was taken under advisement.

Commissioner Sheridan asked that Officer Keefe be allowed to withdraw his resignation temporarily. He had withdrawn from the force with a clear record, but it seemed that charges had been filed against him on the day that his resignation had been received. He desired a trial.

The request was granted, and the trial proceeded.

The complainant was George Henry, of No. 351 Division street. His affidavit set forth, in all the beauty of legal phrase, that Keefe had threatened to "lick" him, and had called him hard names, owing to some little juvenile quarrel that had occurred between their children. The accused denied these statements, and proceeded to give his version of the affair. There being no witnesses on either side, the charges against the officer were dismissed, and his resignation accepted.

The President of the Board took occasion to deliver a lecture on sidewalks and behavior.

The following applicants were sworn in and examined: James S. Fisher, Louis Hofer, and Patrick H. Owen.

The Board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Ben McCullough," the new sensational piece of Oliver Doud Byron, was played at the Academy last evening. There were a good many people in the lower part of the house, but the majority of the spectators were in the aerial regions of the gallery. Mr. Byron was well received on his first appearance on the scene, showing that there were those who remembered him kindly. Upon this occasion, as well as several times afterwards, when the audience noisily manifested its pleasure, it was observed that the applause was from the upper circle. As in Mr. Byron's previous sensational and protean piece, the action passes partly on the frontiers, and partly in more civilized portions of the country. The beginning of the plot is laid in California twenty years ago. *Ben McCullough* is a rough frontiersman, who is said in the hills to be Chief Justice of the United States. Justice is administered by the learned Judge in the front yard of the log cabin, in which he lives in wedded bliss with his wife *Maud*. When the rascals who sought the arbitrament of the civil law—which is supposed to have been seldom—failed to accept his decisions, *McCullough* brought his revolver in to settle the difficulty, generally with good success. Time flies, and *Ben* has a *rancho* in Nevada, where he lives happily with *Maud*, except for the machinations of a vixenish mother-in-law. The villain of the piece is one *Percy Burton* (Mr. Maynard), who desires to marry *Ben's* wife, and consequently wants the husband out of the way. He concocts a plan for proving *Ben* guilty of a crime, and succeeds in getting that honest, but very ungrammatical, gentleman behind the bars of a prison, where he remains for ten years, seemingly a confirmed lunatic. *Burton* visits him in prison, and, upon being recognized by the man he has injured, attempts to shoot him. In a general prison delivery, *Ben* escapes, and, after wandering about the world for awhile, comes back to his old home, and is recognized by his wife and a servant. He wanders out again into the storm, finds his own grave, and, while amusing himself upon it, comes near being murdered, but saves himself by smashing the assassin's head with the headstone. *Maud*, having pursued her husband to the graveyard, is abducted during the *melee* by *Burton*. This may be considered a fair *resume* of the "synopsis of incidents." Virtue usually triumphs in the sensational, therefore all results happily. The moral of the piece is, avoid divorces and beware of mothers-in-law. In the part of the play which represents *Ben McCullough* as insane and prematurely old, Mr. Byron showed that he possessed some skill in developing character. Miss Annie Waite made her *debut* in the part of the deceived and injured wife. She is already somewhat known in Chicago. Her costumes, last evening, were rich and handsome, and her impersonation of her character easy, ladylike, and impressive. Mr. Maynard played the villain quietly and naturally. The list of persons of the drama would not of course have been complete without the inevitable Dutchman and the irrepressible Irishman. It could hardly be expected that Mr. Marble would make a perfect Teuton with his limited experience, but he rendered the *role* in such a manner as to excite considerable laughter and applause. Mr. Wilson needs a richer brogue before he will succeed perfectly as a stage Irishman. Mr. Johnson made a tolerable darkey, but had hardly the unction of Mr. Everham, to whom similar *roles* were formerly assigned. Some of the sets were very elaborate and showy.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Several new people appeared last evening at the Globe, and the bill played was new throughout. The ballet was entirely changed. The programme ended with the pretty temperance drama "Laurie's New Year," in which Miss Ella Chapman appeared as the newsboy, assisted by several of the best members of the company. Benedict, Wash Norton, and Frank Gibbons were all warmly greeted in their various performances.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

The week commenced favorably at McVicker's Theatre. "Article 47" and the new and handsome temple of the drama prove still attractive to a large number of people.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Beauties of Nocturnal Travel on Canal Street.

Canal street, from end to end, is fast earning for itself a reputation that will induce respectable people to shun it after nightfall. It has furnished more than its quota of serious crime during the past month. Last night, shortly after 12 o'clock, an intoxicated man named T. G. Quinn, who was endeavoring to navigate along the sidewalk on the opposite side of THE TRIBUNE office, was attacked by somebody, he does not know who. Robbery could not have been the object of the assault, as all the personal effects Mr. Quinn could display were not worth carrying off. The assailant approached him, and demanded an explanation relative to his alleged strange behavior in the morning. Quinn had no recollection of having insulted anybody, and was about to reply to that effect, when he was struck in the nose with a stone. The blow knocked him senseless to the ground. Some persons who had witnessed the outrage cried out for the police, and the proprietor of the saloon No. 14 West Randolph street, observing an officer running to the scene, stopped a man who was walking rapidly away from the spot where Quinn was lying. When the policeman (Officer Bowden) came up, the saloon-keeper handed over the prisoner to him, and he was taken to the Union Street Station. He gave the name of Patrick Kane. Meanwhile, an excited crowd, composed of policemen and citizens, gathered around the prostrate Quinn, who did not return to consciousness for some time. It was supposed at first that his skull had been fatally fractured, but upon examination it was found that his nose had been broken, evidently by a blow of a stone, as the flesh and bone presented the appearance of having been crushed into by a jagged corner. When the injured man was able to walk, he was assisted to the Union Street Station, and confronted with Kane. Quinn denied emphatically that he was the man who had assaulted him, and protested that he was his particular friend. As no other persons except the two were seen on the side of the street where the difficulty occurred, the authorities decided to keep both in custody until additional facts could be ascertained.

Street Signs.

Mr. Lorenzo Brentano, recently returned from Switzerland, has presented to the Board of Public Works, for the consideration of that body, specimens of plates now in use in Zurich, announcing the names of the different streets and the numbers of houses. These plates are manufactured in the Duchy of Baden, and are composed of a metal bearing a close affinity to iron. The entire plate is covered with a heavy coat of porcelain enamel of different colors, upon which is painted the name of the street in a color presenting the most striking resemblance to the color of the background. The plates are large, their size to be determined by the length of the street-name. The plate upon exhibition at the Board of Public Works is 3 feet 3 inches in length by 7 inches wide, and upon it appears the name "Michigan ave." The adoption of this innovation, it is said, commands the universal approbation of the Zurich citizens. Two plates of this kind have been put up on the corner of Washington and Clark streets. A determination in the matter will be deferred until the Board has received proper estimates of the cost from Switzerland.

The Mayor in a New Role.

It is not generally expected that the Mayor, in the discharge of his duties as Municipal Magistrate, should officiate as the immediate protector of personal rights, or redresser of private wrongs. The title itself conveys a different signification, and it is usually considered that such protection is exercised indirectly by the law, directly by the policeman sustained by the law. But one A. Steuben reasons otherwise. This individual has addressed a communication to Mayor Medill supplicating his magisterial protection. He imagines himself the object of countless dread intriguings against his life, and considers his existence as absolutely worthless unless the Mayor will shield him with his powerful arm. This man writes the Mayor that he will seek a personal interview and expose these foul attempts on his person, if agreeable to the Chief Magistrate. The petitioner is supposed to be a *non compos mentis*.

Double Enders.

A meeting of the Council Committee on Judiciary was held yesterday afternoon, in the room adjoining the City Clerk's office, Ald. Bond, Daggy, and Knickbocker, present. The Committee considered the resolution presented by Ald. Daggy at the last Council meeting, directing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of enforcing, by proper ordinance, the introduction of horse cars, open at both ends, on all lines of street railways, so that in the event of accident easy escape may be given the occupants of the cars. The Committee questioned their right to propose an ordinance bearing upon the case; but, to reach a definite decision, referred the entire matter to the Corporation Counsel. The Committee then adjourned until to-day.

Somewhat Exaggerated.

The city authorities were considerably excited, yesterday afternoon, over a rumor to the effect that a hundred or more prisoners had succeeded in making their escape from the House of Correction by overpowering their keepers, and scaling the flimsy walls which hedge in the institution. They may cease fretting about the matter, however. Felton is too smart and too well posted in the duties of his responsible position to permit such a serious mishap to occur. Only one prisoner gained his freedom by flight, his object being attained by shrewdness and stealth in eluding the guards, rather than by daring. The fugitive is an old violator of the rules and regulations of the city, and will undoubtedly be recaptured in a short time.

Everything.

Judge Blodgett has left for his promised trip to the country in search of the rest he has so ably earned.

—The annual reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry will take place at Plano, Kendall County, Ill., on Sept. 6.

—The monthly meeting of the Board of Councillors for the Hospital of Women and Children will occur at the hospital, No. 137 Centre avenue, to-day at 3 p. m.

—We are informed that Mr. Potter Palmer has decided to have his magnificent new hotel, at the corner of State and Monroe streets, when completed, conducted on the European plan.

—The first instalment of the assessment levied on the several lots, blocks, and parcels of land in the towns of South Chicago, Hyde Park, and Lake, for benefits resulting by reason of the [illegible] of the South Park, is now due, and may be paid at the office of the Commissioners, Rooms No. 2, 161 and 163 LaSalle street.

—The Caledonian Rifles, National Guard, will hold their monthly meeting, for the transaction of business and enrolment of new members, on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at their hall No. [illegible] West Lake street. Members and those wishing to become members are requested to attend.

—A most daring and successful burglary was recently committed at the residence of [illegible] Clarkson, of Omaha, Neb., who was a former resident of Chicago, and Rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in this city. The burglars succeeded in capturing a large quantity of silver-ware, amounting in value to several hundred dollars.

—There will be a peach and ice-cream festival given by the members of the Wicker Park Congregational Church, at their house of worship, near the corner of [illegible] avenues, on next Saturday evening. A varied programme of entertainment has been prepared and the public generally have been invited to attend.

—It was stated at Police Headquarters yesterday, that [illegible], the man who was implicated in the [illegible] of a prisoner at the House of Correction [illegible] the fire, is actively engaged in circulating a petition around the West Side [illegible] subscriptions for the relief of the murderer [illegible]. [illegible] said that he receives 20 per cent of his collections.

—Ellen Wyden, aged 24 years, left her home in Avon, Lake County, on Friday night, and has not since been seen by her friends. It is supposed that she came to this city. She is [illegible] built woman, with black hair, streaked with gray. She wears a "sea-side" hat, and light dress, and is barefoot. The woman is believed to be insane.

—The boarders at Burke's European Hotel had their morning meal enlivened, yesterday, by a combat with carving knives between two of the colored waiters. The origin of the quarrel is unknown. One of the men received a severe gash in the face before his assailant could be interfered with. The injured man was attended to at a neighboring drug store, and then the matter was quietly allowed to drop.

—The following building permits were granted by the Board of Public Works, yesterday: To Franscht and Bauman, one-story and basement brick building, 20x40 feet, No. 227 Twenty-second street. Daniel McCarty, two-story brick building, 22x18 feet, No. 113 Sebor street. M. S. Montgomery, two-story and basement brick building, 22x36 feet, No. 229 South Park avenue. Andrew Ryerson, two-story and basement brick building, 22x34 feet, No. 727 Sedgwick street.

—The Board of Public Works received, yesterday, the following proposals for the erection of an engine and fire escape house on the corner of Franklin and Adams streets: Masonry—Dean Brothers, $11,000; Erisham & Goble, $11,7[illegible]; Charles Moore, $8,812.62; Thos. Hardcastle, $[illegible]400; Henry Vinsky, $10,374. Carpentering—J. J. Donnellan, $6,877; J. Magee, $8,111; J. S. Hewes, $6,508. Plumbing and gas fitting—Sloan & Graham, $564. Painting and glazing—Osterling & Co., $845; F. F. Smith, $598; Otto & Co., $[illegible]23.

—A runaway accident occurred near the corner of Halsted and Madison streets at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The horse and buggy ran east on Madison street without a driver, and suddenly turned up Halsted, across which an old lady named Mrs. Margaret Ebinger was walking. She was knocked down and severely bruised about the head. After receiving attention at a drug store, she was taken to her residence, corner of Twenty-second street and Blue Island avenue.

—Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of Magaret Ruf, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr. Ruf, of the firm of Reinhardt & Ruf, pork packers, corner of West Randolph and Union streets. While riding in a wagon with her parents, on Sunday afternoon, she stood up in the vehicle to speak to a friend. The horse suddenly started up, and the jolt caused the girl to fall out of the wagon. She struck on her head, receiving brain injuries, from which she died. Verdict, accidental death.

—The bondsmen of the witnesses for the prosecution in the O'Meara murder case do not seem disposed to trust to their honesty any longer. The large sum of money which has been raised among the admirer's of disorder and bloodshed to help free the ruffian who killed the officer, has had the effect of bringing the bailors to a sense of their position. They fear, and justly too, that a few hundred dollars would prove a potent inducement to some of the most important witnesses for the people to be absent on the day of trial. Yesterday, a few of the bondsmen appeared before Judge Tree, and prayed to be released from their trust. Their request was granted, and the witnesses confined in the County Jail.

—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the proprietor of one of our West Side restaurants, together with his family, were at dinner, and while the cashier was temporarily absent, a young scamp made a rush for the money-drawer. He had just succeeded in laying violent hands upon its contents, when the sister of the proprietor discovered the theft, and, not stopping to indulge in screams or faint with terror, she threw herself upon the till tapper, although he was almost a full-grown man. She held him for some time stoutly, calling for help, but the family, thinking it was but one of her playful freaks, neglected to come to her assistance, and the scoundrel broke away. The courage of the young lady, however, prevented his raid from being a pecuniary success.

CRIME.

Burglaries at Manchester, Mich.—Vessel and Cargo Stolen.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Sept. 2.—A Manchester special reports the robbery by burglars, last night, of the houses of Phelcius Coon, J. D. Van Dage[illegible], and G. R. Palmer, of about $600 worth of property.

A St. Joseph special says, on Friday night the schooner Hattie Moore and a cargo of apples was stolen from Wallace & Boan's dock. The vessel was last seen she was off South Haven. The value of the cargo and boat was $900.

House Entered and Family Drugged and Robbed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 2.—The house and tailor shop of A. Leist was forcibly entered, last night, the family drugged, and the house ransacked, and robbed of $450 in money and a number of notes, which were afterward found in the yard.

County Officers Fired Upon—One Killed—A Justice Also Murdered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—Serious trouble having again broken out in Pope County. On Saturday evening, County Clerk Hickoff, Sheriff Dodson, and Deputy Sheriff Williams were engaged in removing the county records from the latter place to a place where it would be secure for them. After loading the wagon it was started out of town. Soon after Hickoff, Dodson, and Williams mounted their horses and started after it. After going about a hundred yards beyond the public square, while passing an old shop they were fired upon by a party hid in the shop, and Hickoff killed. Williams' horse was wounded, but he and Dodson escaped unhurt. A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned by Allen Brown, a Justice of the Peace, and an inquest held over the body. About the close of the inquest, while the Justice was putting away his papers, the same parties who shot Hickoff fired upon the Justice, mortally wounding him. He was alive last evening, though no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dodson and Williams arrived in the city this evening, to report to the Governor. It is thought on all sides that martial law will be declared in the county at once.

A Terrible Murder in Green County, Ill.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 2.—A cold-blooded murder was committed near Roodhouse, Green County, Ill., on Saturday last. A farmer named Hardcastle went to his field to plow early hour in the morning, saying to his wife he would return home to dinner at half-past 11 o'clock. Not returning, his wife went to the field, at 2 o'clock, and found the cold, lifeless form of her husband, pierced with five wounds, one in the back, and four in the head. [illegible] Lewis, a neighbor of Hardcastle, who is said to have had a grudge against his life, is supposed to have committed the murder. Lewis left his house with a gun and pistol, on Saturday morning, and has not since been seen. Parties are in pursuit of him. A man named Adkins, his brother-in-law, is under arrest as an accessory to the crime. The diabolical deed has created intense excitement and indignation in the neighborhood where it was committed, and if the murderer be arrested, it is feared that he will be mobbed.

Thieving at Heyworth, McLean County, Ill.

HAYWORTH, Ill. Sept. 2.—The usual quietness of our town was somewhat disturbed yesterday morning by the discovery that during the latter part of Saturday night two of our citizens had received a visit from horse thieves and burglars. Dr. W. L. Pollock lost a valuable horse, together with saddle and bridle. Mr. Dice, of Dice & Co., millers, suffered still more severely, his loss being a valuable gold watch and chain, $37 in money, and 25 pounds of silverware. No clue or trace of the rascals has yet been obtained.

Horse Stealing and Burglary.

HEYWORTH, Ill., Sept. 2.—The usual quietness of our town was disturbed yesterday morning by the discovery that during the latter part of Saturday night, two of our citizens had received a visit from horse thieves and burglars. Dr. W. L. Pollock lost a valuable horse, together with saddle and bridle. Mr. Dice, of Dice & Co., millers, suffered still more severely, his loss being a valuable gold watch and chain, $37 in money, and twenty-five pounds of silver ware. No clue or trace of the rascals has yet been obtained.

Arrest of a Murderer—False Pretences.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Sharkey, the murderer of Dunn last night, was arrested this morning.

It is reported that Henry Redmond, the broker who failed last week, [illegible] the suit of John T. Underhill, charged with obtaining $800 from the latter under false pretences.

A Desperado Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—A special to the *Democrat* from Macon, Mo., says an affray occurred there [illegible] Isaac Sumner and his son and [illegible] Gillestrap. The latter was [illegible] and killed Sumner's son-in-law [illegible], and has made several attempts [illegible].

A Fatal Affray.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—During a fight, last night at the corner of Twentieth street and Franklin avenue, between two bands of street Arabs and young roughs, a young man named Frank [illegible], who was in no way concerned in the affray, was stabbed in the right breast, and shortly after died.

Murder—About a Woman.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2.—Joel A. Thompson shot and inflicted a mortal wound on Geo. [illegible] last night, near St. Paul's Church, after the congregation had been dismissed. Both are colored. The difficulty was about a woman.

Prize-Fighter Held to Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, was arrested in this city, this afternoon, and placed under $5,000 bonds to keep the peace, and not to engage in a fight within the limits of Philadelphia County. The bail was given.

Bryant & Stratton's Business College—Evening Session.

The Evening Session of this institution commenced on Monday, Sept. 2. Young men who are engaged during the day should avail themselves of this opportunity for evening improvement. College Rooms corner Twenty-second street and Indiana avenue.